The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,504—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 6. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy............As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,030 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 10th May 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Naiber, on THURSDAY, the 8th MAY, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Naiber, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th May 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "VINGORLA," 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. R. Mitchell, on MONDAY, the 12th May 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,000 Tons, will leave for Aden, Zanzibar and Mozambique on WEDNESDAY, 7th May 1879, at 10 a.m., Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Chinsura's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd April 1879. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO LONDON, via ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,000 Tons, will leave Bombay 7th May 1879, at 10 a. m., and connect at Aden with S.S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons.

Saloon passage............Rs. 500
Second Class passage...... ,, 835

Both Steamers carry a Stewardess and Java a Surgeon. Java is due in London 12th June 1879. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd April 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	330	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday, which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the abovenamed three ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, Jan., 1879.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

EXTRA STEAMER to SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and GENOA.

THE Company's New and splendid Steamer MANILLA, of 5,900 Tons carrying capacity, will sail WITHOUT FAIL on the 10th May 1879. For Freight and Passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

S. S. RYDAL HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 17th May. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—The TRENTHAM HALL will follow, sailing on the 1st June.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th May
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	28th April 1879.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th May.
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	26th May.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

TUSCANY,
CAPT. GOUGH.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 5th June. She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESSALY,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
TO SAIL 7th JUNE.

THIS Steamer's accommodation is all amidships and on Deck.

Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.
For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

ANGLIA,
2,250 Tons Register, 400 H. P. Nominal.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 24th instant.
For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the S. S. ACHILLE, Captain F. Forti, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 25th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 205	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 8
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..
In 1870 ... £139,808
,, 1873 ... £295,149
,, 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER. FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. PARIS, 1878, ONLY GOLD MEDAL for English Perfumery. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,

A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE.

IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingredients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery are at our command, coupled with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Re. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING.

COME AND SEE
THE ZULU CHIEF

COME AND SEE
LITTLE ADELE
AND
HER PERFORMING PONY,
"SOUVENIR"

COME AND SEE
THE GREAT GREGORYS
In wondrous and Marvellous Feats.

COME AND SEE
THE COMIC BALLET.

[WANTED, Fifty Tailors to sew the buttons that will be burst off the vests with laughter at the Comic Ballet.]

ALL THE EDUCATED HORSES.
THE FUNNY CLOWNS.

COME AND WITNESS A PERFORMANCE
WHERE TRUE MERIT IS THE STANDARD.
A HUNDRED ANNAS TO THE RUPEE
is the Value of all Entertainments given by
WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

And now that Young Bombay has, by the Management been tendered the Freedom of the Circus, we expect to see thousands of happy, smiling, contented faces greet us with their presence for the few remaining nights of our stay this season in Bombay.

TO BE LET, MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS on the Second Floor and UNFURNISHED ROOMS on the First Floor of the well-known Apollo House. This house is one of the most grand, commodious airy, and healthy building in the Fort, and commanding a view of the harbour and the Esplanade. Apply to

M. H. MAJU,
At the Tea Mart,
Apollo House, Apollo Street.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(NO. 20.)

AFRICA—SOUTH COAST.

(1) SHOAL GROUND WESTWARD OF DURNFORD POINT.

THE Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty notifies that the following information has been received from Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B., C.M.G., Senior Officer, Cape of Good Hope, relative to the existence of dangerous shoal ground, the south-western extreme of which lies W. ¾ S., distant 6½ miles from Durnford point :—

This danger (*Tenedos shoal*) composed of uneven coralline rock, extends apparently about 3 miles from the shore, and is steep-to on its south-western edge, where the least water obtained was 12 feet.

Position approximate, latitude 28° 59' S., longitude 31° 54' E.

Note.—As there are no marks on the adjacent shore by which the position may be determined, and as the sea only breaks on the shoal in heavy weather, vessels should not approach this part of the coast nearer than 4 miles, nor bring Durnford point to bear eastward of E. N. E., and also keeping without the depth of 10 fathoms.

An easterly current is occasionally experienced at the distance of 3 to 4 miles from this coast.

(2) TUGELA RIVER.

The mouth of Tugela river may be easily recognized by the southern entrance point being thickly wooded and dark, and by a conical hill, also thickly wooded, situated about 7 miles north-eastward of the entrance.

(3) UMHLOTI RIVER.

The mouth of Umhloti river may be known by a long flat rock about 10 feet high, situated close to the shore, and about one mile south-westward of the entrance.

(The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 25½° Westerly in 1879.)

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.)
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 25th April 1879.

This Notice affects the following British Admiralty publications :—

Charts Nos. 2088 and 2089.

Sailing Directions, Africa Pilot, part III, 1878, page 149.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEMENT.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., "TUNNEL" PORTLAND CEMENT.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a situation as Governess, or as Lady's Companion in a Family. Excellent references will be given. Apply to X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS—MANORA HILL STONE can be supplied at reasonable rates. Apply to A. ALLAN, 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOARD and RESIDENCE can be had for 4 Gentlemen in an English Family at Byculla, convenient to Tram and Railway. Address B.B., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CYPRUS AND COMMANDRIA WINE—Very old, and highly recommended. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, W. J. ESSAI, Meadow Street

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY desires an ENGAGEMENT as RESIDENT GOVERNESS to YOUNG CHILDREN, or as COMPANION to a LADY. Address "K. C." THACKER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, an OPEN CARRIAGE in good order, a WHITE ARAB HORSE and a new set of HARNESS. Price Rs. 500. Apply WAVERLEY HOTEL.

FOR SALE, BUGGY and HARNESS in good order, and MARE about 9, fast and good worker. Turn-out Rs. 750. Apply to C. B. PRITCHARD, Custom House.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in CUT, 12 Annas per lb. PEARSE, 12, Apollo, Street.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents :—Messrs. Bathgate & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta ; Messrs. Barry & Co., Vepery, Madras ; Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Chief Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

NOTICE.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the old DR'S head in the centre, and the British Government Stamp affixed.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ....Cash Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

MONTHLY RATES.
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

Position of Room.	One Person in one Room.	Two Persons in one Room.	Position of Room.
TOP FLOOR	Rs. 110	Rs. 220	TOP FLOOR.
THIRD FLOOR	130	230	THIRD FLOOR.
SECOND FLOOR	140	250	SECOND FLOOR.
FIRST FLOOR	150	270	FIRST FLOOR.

DAILY MESSING WITHOUT APARTMENTS, Rs. 75 PER MENSEM.

THE PARTITION WALLS HAVE BEEN CLOSED TO CEILING.

THESE TERMS INCLUDE APARTMENTS, BOARD & BATHS.

THE DAILY RATES ARE THE SAME ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Esplanade, Bombay, 18th April 1879.

{ 3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO, { The Travellers' Kit House. }

TAILORS, HOSIERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, &c.

Every description of Gentlemen's Outfitting of the very best quality supplied at moderate prices.

HOMEWARD BOUND, or TRAVELLERS proceeding up-country furnished with all requirements at a short notice.

All goods marked one price only in plain Figures from which READY-MONEY PURCHASERS receive a reduction of Two Annas in the Rupee.

{ The Travellers' Kit House. } HOAR & CO, Bombay. { 3, Rampart Row. }

CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH and LORD have a large and choice selection of Fine Tropical Angolas and India Tweeds, suitable for wear during the hot weather. They have also a large and varied assortment of Fine French Cambric and Oxford Cloth Shirtings, for the Manufacture of their Celebrated Cool and Comfortable Fitting Shirts.

The prices of all Goods in our Manufacturing Departments are as reasonable as those paid at Home, and the fit, work, and quality is in all cases guaranteed.

An inspection is politely invited.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE OVERLAND & TRAVELLER'S KIT WAREHOUSE'
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarussophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

HOSIERY

FROM THE BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURERS.

COTTON STOCKINGS (Ladies') White, Coloured, Striped, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

THREAD ,, ,, White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

SILK ,, ,, White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

SOCKS and STOCKINGS (for Children) White and Coloured, in all prices and sizes.

WOOLLEN STOCKINGS (for Ladies and Children).

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,
6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW VICTORIA THEATRE,

GRANT ROAD.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, MAY 8,
DR. SILVESTER
(THE FAKIR OF OOLU,)
AND HIS BEAUTIFUL ENTRANCED LADY.

BEGONE DULL CARE.

SILVESTER'S SORCERIES
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

SIGNAL SUBORDINATION
OF
SCIENCE
TO
SUIT SILVESTER.

Seats may be secured and plan of Theatre seen at Messrs SOUNDY and Co.'s Music Warehouse.

Mr. Wm. BALL,
Acting Manager.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. CHILKA, 2,000 Tons, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, 8th May, 1879. For Freight and Passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th May 1879. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at the tent near the Esplanade Bandstand, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood Household Furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of a Gentleman, proceeded to Europe.

Full particulars will be given here after.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 6th May, 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of RAILWAY MATERIALS,—ENGINEERING STORES, TIMBER, PARROWS, CARTS, TANKS, HORSE, BULLOCKS, &c., &c., near the Port Trust, Elphinstone Bunder, opposite to the Prince's Dock, and at Messrs. Glover & Co.'s Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Under instructions from Messrs. GLOVER and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned premises, on THURSDAY the 15th day of May 1879, and on each succeeding day, (sale commencing at 1-30 p. m.) the undermentioned Engineers and Contractors' surplus, plant, stores &c., &c., comprising :—

Large quantity of 26, 40 and 68 lbs. rails, single and double chairs, points and crossings, sleepers, fish bolts, and nuts, spikes, keys, rail gauges, wagon bearing, springs, conical draw springs.

Powras, picks, shovels, mud scoops, shafts, steel and iron drill bars, iron and copper tamping bars, crow bars, iron gummels, galvanized buckets, iron pale, empty oil drums, tins cases, baskets, sand wash, sieves, nowgan poles, wooden mallets, mason bars, Lewis's steel quarry hammers, sledge hammers, metal hammers, sootkies, tankies, stone clamps and clips, dressed stones.

Leather belting, J. R. suction pipe, patent fuse, roofing felt, cement, fencing wire, galvanized rivets and washers.

Iron chain and strings of sizes, iron blocks, single, double and treble, weston blocks, coir and Manilla ropes, bench vices, screw jaks, unfinished turning lathe.

Screw augers, saws, files, spanners, fitters, and smith's tools, smith's bellows, anvils, blocks,

Iron flat and round bars (new), old iron, cast iron, copper, brass, zinc, sheeting, C. J, pipes, bends and cocks, fire bars.

Pile ringers, pile engines, and monkeys, gunslings, shear logs, teakwood travellers' beam scale and weights, octagonal portable wooden huts for chowkey.

Apparatus for analyzing pumice, lime, &c.

Considerable quantity of march struts for shoring, &c., 16 to 24 feet long 10 by 9 inches, teak squares 6 to 18 feet 12 by 12 inch, fir beams 6 to 30 feet long, new and old scantlings, in variety, timber blocks and refuse wood, teak, jungle and deal wood planking, teak rafters, round timber, 12 to 20 feet of various dia, pine, derrick, teak mast, boardings for sheds, &c., teak scantlings, babool wood pieces, keys, teeth &c., mortar mill stone, rollers, mortar stone, and water carts, ladders, deal battens, bamboos, temporary, shed, casks, kegs :

Number of iron water tanks of sizes,

Blackwood and dealwood office tables, and lanterns, lamps.

One fast troting grey Mare and four pairs good strong Bullocks :—

No. 3900—1 Parrow Eshwant 62 candies.
,, 1015—1 ,, Ally Mahomed 55 ,,
,, 3999—1 ,, Mangeree Bhowanee 56 ,,
(in their states now lying in front of Prince's Dock)

All of the above will be sold into convient lots to suit buyers

N.B.—The sale will begin first day from the Port Trust, Elphinstone Bunder premises.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF BEAUTIFUL AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTING AND OLEOGRAPS IN FANCY GILT FRAME BY THE BEST ARTIST.

(To sell without reserve)

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., on account and at the risk of the concerned, an invoice of oil paintings and oleographs, just landed, subjects are—Sly Glances, Does he love me? Red Riding Hood, Please a Penny, Winter, The Return of the Swallows, Prince of Wales, Lavenia, The Grape Gatherers, Christmas Day, New Years Day, Happiness, Holy Family, On the Sky, Swallow on the Flower, Kings, The Empty Buckets, View on the North Wales, Lake Como, Revenge, Catching Cold, Anglory, Pope, Kings, Lake, Sea View, We Praise Thee O God, Cottage Life, Cat Family, Frozen River, Highland Cattles, Coast Scene, The Wild Boar Hunt, Swiss Mountain, Robber Caught, Painful Tale, The Spring, Fisherman Family, The Ferryman's Daughter, The Morning Sleep, In a Fix, chromos in superior gilt maple frames.

Paintings are now on view and catalogues are ready.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1879.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

PUBLIC SALE.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have been favored with instructions to sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th May, at Colaba, adjoining the Jute Mill where the goods are lying, if not previously disposed of by private sale, a most valuable lot of cotton spinning and preparing machinery and a full complement of stores, all just arrived from England.

Three pairs of mules, maker Asa Lees, dated 1877, of 900 spindles, side ⅝ gauge, 17in. spindles, with all the latest improved motions : total spindles 5,040 ; can be cut to suit any factory. The maker, Asa Lees, of Oldham, took the First Prize Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, for the same description of mules.

One or more Roving Frames of 152 spindles, each 7in. lift., Gothic flyers 1877.

Two Intermediate Frames, total spindles, 400, dated 1877.

Fifteen Carding Engines, 40 in. over the wire, 45 in. cylinder, maker Parr Curtis.

One finishing skutching machine for 40 in. cards, by Parr Curtis.

One grinding machine with fan and two rollers, 120 gross, of new skewers and tubs.

10,000 feet Indiarubber card fillets.

200 silver cans.

One chimney, 64 feet high, of ⅜ iron.

A quantity of belting yarn tester, wrapreel, mill scroll, twist banding, shafting drums, pulleys and other surplus stores.

A quantity of empty cases.

The above machinery is all erected.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs James Scott and Co., Sassoon Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

5 bales grey dhooties.
2 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases colored prints.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain ware, English-built brougham, horse, &c. &c., at No. 60, Falkland Road, next to the Methodist Chapel, Falkland Hall.

On SATURDAY, the 10th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence as above the valueable and handsome household furniture, brougham, horse &c., &c., the property of E. Freeborn, Esq., the same consisting of rich plated glass and porcelainware, cutlery, blackwood carved furniture, such as dressing, washing, pier and round tables, easy, arm, rocking and drawing-room chairs, sideboard, watnots, chiffoneers, wardrobe, gowan-stand and press, chest of drawers, camp cots, teapoys, real mahogany telescopic dining-table, oil paintings, clocks, table ornaments, flower vases, carpets, lamps, sewing machine, books, a large variety of plants and flowering shrubs, &c.

AT 2 P. M.
One English-built Brougham.
One Bay Horse.

The above will be on view three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1879.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome Bay Arab Mare, 5 years old, 14-3 high broken to and fast in harness, Rs. 1,000. Also a Dogcart by Bennett and Co., Ipswich, has been very little used, and is a very stylish Cart, Rs. 550.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, is very strong, a good mover, quiet and fast in harness, suitable for Brougham or Dogcart, Rs. 400.

A strong and powerfully built white Arab, aged, 14-1 high, goes well in saddle and harness, Rs. 350.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 5 years, 15-3 high, goes in all harness, is quiet to ride and a good fencer, Rs. 700.

A Bay entire Waler, aged, 15-2 high a handsome upstanding horse, is a passed cavalry charger, Rs. 500.

A Bay Arab Gelding, 7 years, 14-1 high, a showy saddle horse and a free goer, Rs. 400.

An English Dogcart in good order, very light and strong, Rs. 250.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 19th April 1879.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LESSEES AND MANAGERS,
MESSRS. JACK AND WHEATLEIGH.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MAY 6th.

First Night of the great play of human emotions from Mrs. Henry Woods' Novel of
EAST LYNNE,
OR THE ELOPEMENT.

Of the Brilliant and versatile actress and vocalist,
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN
In her grand realizations of LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE, with Ballad—"You'll remember me."
MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH
AS LORD MOUNT SEVERN.
MR. JOHN JACK
AS ARCHIBALD CARLYLE.

Don't fail to see this sublime piece of acting.

EAST LYNNE,
OR
THE ELOPEMENT,
REPEATED LAST TIME ON WEDNESDAY.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Family Tickets for three.	,, 10	Pit	Re. 1
Stalls	3		

Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

IN PREPARATION.
WILKIE COLLINS' NEW MAYADEN.
"FALSTAFF" ; "KERRY ;" "ARRAH NA POGUE."

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, SPACIOUS HOUSES and GODOWNS, having Vehar Water and good sea breeze, near Colaba Cotton Press, Nos. 108 and 121. For further particulars apply to MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, No. 128, Small Colaba Bazar.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that from the 1st of May 1879 a ROYALTY of THREE RUPEES PER TON on COAL and ONE RUPEE PER TON on SLACK will be charged over the WARDAH COAL STATE RAILWAY in addition to the freight now levied.

F. N. GUTERSLOH,
Manager W. C. S. R.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Edulljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA,

HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO HAIR DYED.
MEADOW STREET, No. 3, FORT, BOMBAY.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,

A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes :—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India :—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay ; ABDOOL KURRIM HIRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid ; and GUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort ; Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISTNA, Poona.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY

ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
FOR THE
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

Extract :—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hill and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

ARRIVAL
OF
NEW LIGHTS ! NEW LIGHTS !
LAMPS OF ALL KINDS.
Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.
NEW PORTABLE COOKING
STOVES,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
OF
THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

UNIFORM AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Gold and Silver Laces and Cords.
Steel and Brass
Swords and Scabbards.
Sword and Shoulder Belts.
Buttons for every Regulation.
West of England Superfines.
Venetians, Ladies Cloths, and Zephyrs.
Diagonal and Hopsack Coatings.
Doe, Buck, Whipcord, and
Bedford Cord Trouserings.
Tweed, Cashmere, and Melton
Suitings.
White Linen and Cotton Drills.
Colored Linen and Cotton Drills.
White and Colored Vestings.
Sperfines in all Colors.
Best English Shirting Flannels.

Thoroughly practical London Cutters and a large Staff of Experienced Workmen always on the Establishment, so that the largest orders can be executed with promptness and satisfaction.

Self-Measurement Cards with priced samples forwarded on application, also separate Catalogues of on Military and Civil Outfitting Departments.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,

1. Gr. W. M., 16 hands high, 8 years old a perfect fencer, and fast over any country.
2. Ch. W. G., 15-3 high, 6 years old, fast, and will make a very good fencer.
3. B. W. G., 15-3 high, aged, a very fast Dogcart horse, and has been ridden across country by a lady.
4. Ch. A. G., 14-2 high, 9 years old, a showy mover and perfect lady's horse.

Nos. 1 & 2 have been constantly driven together ; they also go well in single harness.

ALSO,
1 Mail Phaeton, by Kesterton, in good order.
1 Large Circular-fronted Brougham, by Thorn, in serviceable order.
1 Bamboo Cart with 6' 6" wheels.

Apply to Captain HAYDON, R. E., 98, Breach Candy.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 5TH MAY 1879.

We have had rather a quiet day in business, the despatch of the Mail interfering as usual with active operations, whilst there has also been a lull in Cotton after the excitement of Friday and Saturday.

Consols in London on Saturday were quoted at 98¾, an advance of ⅛, French Rentes unchanged at 115½, Enfaced Rupee Paper unaltered at 74 for Fours and 79 for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce Markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged, and in Seeds the only movement is an advance of 6d. per quarter in Bombay Linseed, which is now quoted at 53s.

Cotton in Liverpool according to Reuter closed on Saturday with a firm tone, sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats, whilst 5,000 bales were added to the previous day's sales, making them 19,000. Spot quotations are raised ⅛d. all round, but according to private advices this improvement in reality belonged to the previous day, Saturday's market having closed dull with a decline of 1-16d. in arrivals. From New York Saturday's telegrams report no change in prices, ready Mid. Uplands being still quoted at 12 cents, July shipment at 12·81 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Saturday's Receipts	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,900
Total since 1st Sept.	4,303,000	...	4,080,600	3,823,500

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter 50 1-16d. per oz., but private advices, we hear, still call the rate 50d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	1,48,215
Do. Branches	Dec.	,,	1,45,069
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	2,25,813
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	1,27,140
Loans	Inc.	,,	1,12,131
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	7,93,871
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	45,364
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	11,72,891

These movements indicate a slight increase in the trade demand at the moment, but as the operations in produce have in all probability now seen their largest limits for the season, we are not likely to see any advance in rates of discount. On the contrary, the fact of money outside being at 6 per cent., and the Bank of Bengal's rates standing at 1 per cent. under the Bank of Bombay, point to an early reduction.

EXCHANGE this morning opened firm at 1-32d. advance on Saturday's rates, and although for a short time in the middle of the day a slightly easier feeling was apparent, the advance has been maintained up to the close and the market remains quiet but steady at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 7 9-32d. per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 7 17-32d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ..1s. 7½ to 17-32d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 7 9-16d. ,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ...2·05. ,,

Gold is quoted nominally at Rs. 19-10-6 per tola, but as this is only equal to an exchange of about 1s. 7 3-16d. per rupee, there is nothing doing for export.

On Calcutta rates are still unaltered at ⅛ per cent. premium for demand and 1⅞ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains very quiet and to all appearance there is not likely to be much done now until after the result of the tenders for the new loan is made known. We quote Fours Rs. 92, Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97.

The SHARE MARKET is dull and stagnant with nothing of any importance doing. Bank of Bombays remain unaltered at Rs. 657½. In Mill shares the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit. Frere Land Shares are again Rs. 2 per share higher, closing at Rs. 109. Berar Press are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 435 per share.

COTTON this morning opened very firm with sellers, as a general rule, asking an advance of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy on Saturday's prices. This, however, was only due to the advance in Reuter's spot quotations of Saturday, and as it soon became evident that buyers were by no means anxious operators, rates declined in the course of the day to about Saturday's level, at which some business was done. At the close the market is a shade firmer again owing to steadier news from Liverpool in the opening messages. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach, May	....	Rs.	256	per candy.
Good Omra,	,,	,,	236	,,
F. G. F. do	,,	,,	230	,,
G. F. do	,,	,,	225	,,
Good Dhollera	,,	,,	237	,,
F. G. F. do	,,	,,	232	,,

SEEDS are firm and in active request. For Linseed the price has advanced to Rs. 7-2 and there are buyers of Rapeseed at Rs. 7-4 per cwt.

FREIGHTS by steamer are steady at 23s. 9d. to 25s. for Liverpool, but by sail the feeling is very weak at 17s. 6d, by iron ships. For Havre by steam 25s. is the quotation and by sail 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. per ton. For Trieste and Venice the regular liners quote 30s. and business is said to have been done for Marseilles at 28s. 9d. per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS are not quotably altered. For the ordinary makes of Grey Goods a fair demand prevails and sellers are very firm in their prices. Local made goods are in rather better request and a shade higher in value.

COALS continue firm, and for ready parcels or cargoes near at hand values continue to advance. The re-sale is reported of 1,000 tons Laird's Welsh-Hartley to arrive per s. s. Tuscany, at Rs. 22½ per ton alongside.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 3rd May as compared with the statement issued on the 26th April :—

LIABILITIES.	26th April. Rs.	3rd May. Rs.
Proprietors Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,55,371	61,03,586
Do do. at Branches	13,33,179	11,88,110
Other Deposits	1,63,03,334	1,60,77,521
Post Bills	7,839	7,859
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,20,443	4,08,713
	3,62,20,166	3,59,85,789
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	27,85,380	29,12,520
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,44,551	21,53,679
Loans, on Security of do. do.	50,11,375	51,23,506
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,911	11,341
Bills Discounted	1,26,07,205	1,34,01,076
Stamps	3,262	3,258
Dead Stock ...Rs. 5,43,368 Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,48,368	3,48,368
Bullion	2,30,566	1,68,818
Cash Balances with Correspondents	94,487	49,123
Cash and Currency Notes	1,29,87,061	1,18,14,170
	3,62,20,166	3,59,85,789

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship SHAH JEHAN, 698 tons, Captain W. McGregor, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. COLUMBIAN, 1,404 tons, Captain G. J. W. Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE s. s. EROS, 455 tons, Captain J. Speedy, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Davis, Mr. Freeman, and 60 deck passengers.

THE s. s. EGBERT, 1,110 tons, Captain E. W. Faulkner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, 31st March, with a cargo of 1,870 tons coals and 55 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Mookler, Mrs. A. de Ge, Mrs. de Livis, Mr. and Mrs. Rayne, Lieut. C. Stuart, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Desvoeux, Mr. Lord, and 102 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Coconada(s)	Morris	Bussorah, Apr 20.
	Egbert (s)	Faulkner	Newcastle, Mar 31.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Akola (s)	Stuart	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Contest	James	London.
	Indus (s)	Shallard	Southampton.
	Eros (s)	Speedy	Liverpool.
	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Calcutta.

The ship Shah Jehan, McGregor, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer India, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Henrietta, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
1	Moray (s)	Butcher	Hongkong, Apr 16.
	Commilla (s)	Campbell	Rangoon, Apr 27.

DEPARTURES.

May. 1.—Steamers Reliance and Sir John Lawrence.

PASSENGERS.

Per Moray—Mrs Butcher, 24 Bengalees, 4 Chinese and 9 Europeans.
Per Commilla—Mrs Marum and 35 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following is a list of passengers per s s Poonah which sailed on the 2nd May—For Madras—Mr R Souttar and Mr Laeg. For Galle—Mr W B Hudson. For Brindisi—Mr Himo, Major R D Osborne, Mr Baillie, Mr and Mrs C Chambers and child. For Venice—Mr Sills, Mr Jefferson, and Dr R. Bird. For Southampton—Miss Mosley, Mr and Mrs Bancroft, Mrs Pilcher, Mrs Montagu, Revd W C Fyfe, Mr Rennie, Mr and Mrs Ritchie, Mr Gregory, Miss Olyett, Mr and Mrs R Knight and 5 children, Mr and Mrs J Norton, Mr Gyte, Mr Whitlan, Mr and Mrs Leeman and 2 children, Mrs Macallister, Mrs Andrews and child, Mr Hales, Miss Anderson, Mr Griffin, Miss Griffin, Miss Knight, Mr Huntley Mr Ghose, Mr Stalkart, Mr Tyndall, Mrs Gordon, Mrs E Read, Mr and Mrs Dickenson, and Mr Harley.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Indus s—3 crates earthenware, Jooma Mitha.
Rydal Hall s—510 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares; 2 cases umbrellas, R C M Koatwal.
Trinacria s—6 packages oilmanstore, W J Essai.

FROM LONDON.

Benledi s—42 cases glassware, Jaffer Rahimtoola; 60 casks beer, Eduljee Bazonjee; 30 barrels iron nails, Gulamhoosein Noorbhoy; 50 cases copper sheets and 150 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 125 casks beer, Muncherjee Bazonjee Lakdawalla; 25 cases glassware, Essaac Noormahamed.
Sydney Egger s—100 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Raphael, 113¾ cwts myrabollams, Goculdass Jaithanee; 108 cwt behedanuts and 50 cwts gall nuts, Lilladhur Purshotum 240½ cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee; 71½ cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Jootha; 351 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Dumfrieshire—750 cwts linseed, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.
Shakespeare—125 bales cotton, Tho. H Moore and Co.
Duncow—14 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Eros s—207 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 180 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Lady Lycett s—75 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee; 1,750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 cwts horns, Perbhoy Damjee.
Henrieta—2,000 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co.
Evesham Abbey, s—600 cwts myrabollams, and 100 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co.
Rydall Hall s—65 bales wool, Nebraz Jaisingmull; 50 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 1,000 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 29 bales wool, Nicholdass Sobhagchund; 63 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram; 169 bales wool, C J Khambatta; 35 bales wool, Tilloomull Chimondass; 40 bales wool and 20 bales cotton, Bhimsee Nuthoo.
Abercarne—125 cwts myrabollams, Davidass Ramdass; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s—266 cwts myrabollams, Luckmichund; 2½ cwts E teeth, Shuriff Durvesh; 1 case shawls, Framjee, Sands and Co.
Surat s—25 bales skins, M Jamal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Compton s—9,000 cwts rapseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Verona—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Alice Buck—4,918 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Cumberland—500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Rydal Hall s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wilton s—31 bales silk waste, F Fisher and Co.
Manilla s—800 cwts linseed and 1,401 cwts castorseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co; 15 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 369 cwts gingellyseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s—1,398 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 134 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 49 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s—155 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Indus s—10 boxes silver coins (Rs 36,000,) David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Indus s—8 boxes silver coins (Rs 23,500), David Sassoon and Co.
Thibet s—180 cwts turmeric, 94 cwts ginger, 75 cwts coolungon, and 2½ cwts cardamoms, Hazee Zamel Abedin.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,

BOMBAY, 4th May 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·737
Temperature of the Air	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·784
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded ·8).	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of Wind	NW, NNW. ESE, SE, SSE, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	207.

CALENDAR FOR MAY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon...............................6th, 11h. 3·1 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 6	......	5 31	6 22	11 23 m 11 6 a	4 45 m 5 22 a
Wed. 7	English Mail expected.	5 31	6 22	0 10 m 11 50 a	5 30 m 6 8 a
Th. 8	......	5 30	6 22	0 57 a	6 15 m 6 56 a
Fri. 9	......	5 30	6 23	0 40 m 1 41 a	7 2 m 7 43 a
Sat. 10	......	5 29	6 23	1 29 m 2 31 a	7 51 m 8 39 a
Sun. 11	4th Sunday after Easter	5 29	6 23	2 28 m 3 24 a	8 43 m 9 40 a
Mon. 12	......	5 29	6 24	3 29 m 4 21 a	9 38 m 10 49 a

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family: Standards 1—8 in the Boys' School, 1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

WYNNE—April 24th, at Madras, the wife of Frank Alex. Wynne, Medical Department, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1879.

WE learn from Poona that the disturbances caused by the bands of dacoits who are now roaming over the adjoining districts have at last induced the Government to take active measures for the suppression of the evil. On Sunday the following movements of troops took place :—Two companies of the 4th Rifles were despatched to Jejuri under Colonel Crispin and two European officers; 300 men of the 11th N. I., under Major Fulton, and three officers went to Junnar, while 100 men of the 18th N. I. under Captain Braine and one officer have marched for Sherwul. The troops have been provided with 200 rounds of ball ammunition per man. These withdrawals will leave Poona with very few native soldiers, and the inhabitants are, it is said, expressing uneasiness and fear that the dacoiting gentlemen may pay the town itself a visit. Although, beyond doubt, violence and robbery are now more rife in the districts of the Deccan than is usual, owing, of course, to the prevailing distress, there is, we believe, no cause for uneasiness that the evil will spread. The total number of dacoits, we understand, do not exceed from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, and as about seven hundred men have been sent after them in addition to the District Police, the country should speedily be restored to order and quietness. Of course, a body of armed and desperate men, however small the numbers may be, are sufficient to cause very great consternation over a wide district—much more than the circumstances of the case may warrant. For instance, we learn from a gentleman who has just returned from a part of the country where dacoits were said to be committing daily depredations, that he saw nothing of them, nor did the villagers make any complaint, although at the very time he was there reports were published of outrages having been perpetrated along the very road he travelled over and at the same time. There is, therefore, without doubt some exaggeration in the stories that have recently been circulated. But at all events Government is wise in adopting stringent and energetic measures, and the precautions now being taken will be sufficient to reassure the people of the districts in question, as well as the public generally.

YAKUB KHAN is rapidly making his way to the British camp, while apparently the confusion and anarchy with which his country is afflicted continues unabated. It has again been alleged that the bases of peace have already been settled, but we are in a position to state, on the authority of the Press Commissioner, that these reports are quite unauthenticated. The position, so far, is exactly that depicted in the press telegrams, and mysterious claims to more knowledge than the Government itself possesses ought to be discredited.

THE public news of a single Madras day would seem to disprove the common assertion about Madras being a benighted and stagnant sort of place. Judging from the intelligence of the 28th April—a date taken at hazard for purposes of illustration—Madras appears, on the contrary, to be a centre of singular mental activity, as we will proceed to show. The Madras Municipal elections and the annual meeting of the Senate of the Madras University are the first topics of the day, and the way in which they manage education and electoral business in the sister Presidency is described by a speech and a letter. To begin with the first, the Rev. G. Milne Rae, at the annual meeting of the Senate, Madras University, complained of the "comical" character of one of the examiner's reports. The Rev. Mr. Rae does not understand a joke, so we turn to the report in question to see if we are any more fortunate. Mr. Metcalf, who set a paper on physics, says—"The paper, at least my half of it, although "easier than usual, has been very ill done. I "should suppose, judging from the answers, that "about one-third of the candidates have never "studied the book at all. Some of them were "candid enough to admit it, and asked me not "to take unnecessary trouble with the papers; "several merely wrote out the questions. "About 50 per cent. were of opinion that if "the lower part of a barometer were immersed "in water, the mercury would fall if it were cold "water, and rise if it were hot about 40 per cent, "and that it would fall because it is 13·5 times "heavier than water. I was told that the 'pres-"sure of air,' 'centrifugal force, and the 'force "of up,' whatever that may be, enabled a man "to climb a toddy tree, while only 'volcanic "action,' or the aid of Providence, could bring "the water over a canal bank." So much for the higher education in Madras. How they manage Municipal elections may be learnt from the letter of a correspondent calling himself "Fair Play." This gentleman writes :—"Sir, I "feel assured you will allow me to take advan-"tage of your columns to make known the very "unfair way in which a fortunate *dubash* is try-"ing to obtain votes. He has collected voting "papers from about ninety voters in this divi-"sion, and his name is now being written upon "them either in his own handwriting or that "of a friend." After this, purity of election, and the ballot would appear to be as clearly understood in Madras as at Taunton. Nor are satirical posters wanting to remind the reader that Madras is not behind the world in the literature of the hustings. There is one which calls upon voters to maintain their independence, and advises, "Don't vote for old women "and Government officials. Beware, beware, "trust them not, they are fooling thee."

From elections to Governments is but a step, and Madras, which would be original rather than benighted, is a stern opponent of the Galic law. So we interpret certain allusions to petticoat Government on the Coromandel Coast to which the doctors first succumbed and then the military. We are told of a lady, "relying upon "her social position, inditing a minute to the "Military Secretary of Government in the same "terse and imperative style which distinguished "her correspondence when feminine power was "paramount at the General Hospital, asking if "the report she had heard about the baggage of "the 43rd Regiment was correct, and in antici-"pation of an affirmative reply, expressing her "astonishment at the incompetence of the men "who were entrusted to carry out the orders of "the Government in the matter of the embarka-"tion of the regiment." Whether this lady was the incarnation of Venus we know not, but the association with Mars is suspicious. There can be little doubt, however, that there are syrens somewhere in the Madras surf, for the same intelligencer goes on to inform us that "the story found its way to the carriages "drawn up along the beach promenade, and was "carried hither and thither by the sea breeze "amidst much merriment." The Czar's Government is described as one of "despotism tempered by assassination," but who is to define the constitution of the Madras Government as suggested by the election poster above quoted, and the feminine "Minute" last referred to? The question might be referred to the students of the Madras University for elucidation. The way they manage their French in Madras is on a par with the way they manage other things, so at least it would appear from the following extraordinary story of a suit brought by Messrs. Deschamps against the Duke of Buckingham to recover the value of a cabinet :—"There can be "no harm in repeating the rumour, that the mis-"understanding (about the cabinet) could never "have arisen had his Grace's Military Secretary "possessed that accurate knowledge of the "French language which is naturally supposed to "be among the acquirements of men in such an "important public position. Mr. Deschamps' "letters written in the language just named, were, "it is said, misunderstood, and the offer to make "an estimate (*faire un devis*) for the cabinet "was taken to mean a device or design, and was "considered unnecessary. Hence probably the "enormous price to which the cabinet ran up." The general public (of India) will take this lesson as an admonishment either to learn French as it is spoken there before visiting Madras or to stoutly refuse any other than English correspondence while residing on the banks of the Cooum.

Religion in the sister Presidency is almost as incomprehensible a thing as physics, French petticoat government, and the ballot. For instance, we are told of some one who "suffer-"ed from native Christian dissimulation and "his brain from sacramental theories. Soon "after his remains were interred in the church-"yard at Edayungudi, and the funeral ceremony "closed with Bishop Caldwell's funeral oration." This is all very well, so far as it goes, the defunct being probably a person with Ritualistic tendencies from the allusion to sacramental theories on the brain, but what are we to make of the extraordinary Madras fashion in which his honoured memory is made green? The Rev. Nadan informed the meeting that his Sirakasi congregation would immortalise "Heart," or perhaps "Hart," by inscribing that name on their palmyra trees, and further it was resolved to erect a statue to his memory which statue was *entrusted to the Edayangudi Christian potters.* If this is Madras religion—and art—it is no less remarkable than what has gone before. A man who dies of the dissimulation of the native Christian, combined with sacramental theories on the brain, and who is afterwards honoured by a statue made upon the potters' wheel, possesses decided originality. Unless, indeed, those white-washed *chatties* with faces rudely painted upon them which we have seen stuck up in the cucumber gardens of Southern India, make the type of effigy with which this Madras worthy has gained posthumous fame.

If space permitted we could go on giving extracts to show that Madras is anything but what its enemies declare to be the fact—benighted. Our quotations are sufficient, notwithstanding, to show that with the exception of perhaps the Rev. Mr. Rae, there is an appreciation of humour in that city quite inconsistent with a condition of moral darkness. Great subjects, such as theology, art, higher education, languages, woman's rights, and the ballot are all readily disposed of with a certain quaint humour in Madras. And a community which can experiment with petticoat government and evince such examples of an "advanced" Hindu politician as the *dubash*, deserves the gratitude of the rest of India. Madras is perhaps quietly solving problems for herself, which are still vexing the remainder of the world, and in so luminous a manner—witness the explanation of "forces" in the Madras University—as to put the stigma benighted out of the connection. But it must be acknowledged that there is a certain sense of bewilderment experienced after a course of Madras illumination of things in general. The "force of up" is perhaps wanting to the dweller beyond the banks of the Cooum in order thoroughly to comprehend Madras solutions of great enigmas. But no one need despair. By another "force"—as the student puts it—"the aid of "Providence, to wit," it may become practicable to stand upon the illuminated level of Madras ascendancy and to regard from that giddy height the unlighted blunderings of the little human mites below.

THE following remarks taken from a letter received from England by last Mail will interest those who may be watching the progress of the movement favouring bi-metallism :—"Our de-"putation (the Liverpool Chamber of Com-"merce) was received by the Chancellor of the "Exchequer, and Lord Cranbrook, Lord George "Hamilton, Mr. Stanhope and Sir Louis Mallet "being present also. The Chancellor said the "question was of great importance not only "with regard to the *peculiar* position occupied "by his noble friend, but from the more general "point of view in which we treated it, that "it was under the study of Government, and "that our representations were most valuable. "To me it seems to be one of those large ques-"tions which every Government would like "to be dealt with by its successor. Sir Stafford "Northcote is too easy going to take it up. Lord "Beaconsfield would enjoy it, but he moves "in too serene an atmosphere. The *Standard* "had a good article on Monday last, but the "*Times* will not touch the subject as yet, and "notice of the deputation was made in the "most niggardly manner. Manchester is fight-"ing fiercely over it. 'Verax' is reproducing "all the old world logic of Adam Smith who "thought in silver only. If something is not "done to rehabilitate silver as money the com-"merce of the world must soon be divided into "two sections—one between silver-using coun-"tries and the other between gold-using, in which "case England would cease to be the Bank of the "world." It is, indeed, satisfactory to learn that Manchester has taken up the matter so warmly. It cannot be too often repeated that the movement is one of pressing importance to India, and in helping it forward the people of Lancashire are conferring a boon upon this country of inestimable value. One of the speakers at the meeting of Bombay cotton spinners held on Saturday challenged Manchester to advocate measures that will have in view solely the true welfare and interests of the people of this country. We think that in a perusal of the speeches recently made at the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce will be found a complete answer to that challenge. The subject is one, however, that ought not to be left to Lancashire alone, and the example of the Liverpool merchants might very well be followed elsewhere—in Bombay, for instance—where subjects of such Imperial importance as this silver and exchange question have always hitherto received the prompt attention of the commercial community.

THE KURRAM FIELD FORCE.

(BY OUR WAR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALY KHEYL, APRIL 22.

SINCE I last wrote many reports and rumours have been flying about the valley, the upshot of all of which appears to be that the Surkäi Kotal—that is, the crest of the Shuturgurdan Pass—has been occupied in force by a few thousand Ghilzais. As the elevation of this Kotal is some 13,500 feet, while even down here, 6,000 feet lower, we daily get hail, snow, or sleet. I hardly fancy the Ghilzais can feel very comfortable at night time. The Surkai Kotal is some 22 miles distant from our camp, and as we hear that Yakub Khan has pushed forward one regiment to support his allies, General Roberts intends to move up two native infantry regiments to Dreikula, eight miles in advance of Aly Kheyl; these two regiments will then be actually within an easy week's march of Kabul! That a force can possibly remain long on the Surkai Kotal is obviously out of the question; the want of food, fodder, and carriage will disperse them in less time than it would take us to reach them. Rumour, lying jade, however, asserts that the Ghilzais are fortifying the Pass under the direction of a Russian Engineer. The scouts and spies who bring in the news are very positive of this fact, though I certainly do not credit it for one second. Nevertheless, it recalls to my mind a fact which occurred in that grand fight on the 2nd December when the Peiwar Kotal was stormed about 9 a.m., the Duranis suddenly rallied on a lofty hill thickly wooded and encumbered with fallen trees. They had evidently received reinforcements in the shape of a fresh regiment, and having a magnificent position, they collected there to resist our further advance from the hill we occupied. We attempted again and again by a series of irregular spasmodic rushes to gain possession of this hill, knowing that the bodies of a brave British officer, the gallant Major Dunlop Anderson, along with the bodies of some half dozen faithful sepoys lay just over the crest of it, both sides were firing at one another furiously within a distance of 250 yards. But all the time through the fearful hailstorm of bullets sent in from our breech-loaders a mounted Durani officer calmly walked his horse about over the fallen trees; he had a brass scabbard to his sword and this must have given birth to the idea that he was a European. Who first started the idea I cannot say, but the cry rose in a second, "There is the Russian Brigadier Saheb, mark him down." Not dozens but hundreds of shots from Snider and Martini were aimed at that one man, who seemed for nearly a quarter of an hour to bare a charmed life. Never once did he attempt to take cover, but calmly rallied his men, placing them under cover, whilst he himself exposed himself perfectly regardless, if not utterly ignoring, the storm of bullets which sang around him. At last a Snider bullet, passing through his thigh, killed his charger, a chestnut mare, and his men rushing up carried him off. Struck with the wonderful gallantry, if not devilry, of the Sirdar, I, a few days afterwards, enquired his name, and learnt that he was but a very inferior officer, by name Ibrahim Khan, of the Mahummudzai clan of the Tijgeen district. Few Russian officers, I fancy, would ever have exposed themselves as that unknown Afghan did that day.

On Sunday last, the 20th instant, a visit was paid to us by the Private Secretary of the Viceroy, Colonel Colley, a man reputed to be not only the most rising but the cleverest man in the British army. In 1874 there were but two men, in the army—captains and brevet colonels—one was Evelyn Wood and the other Pomeroy Colley, both promoted simply for their eminent war services. Not satisfied with simply visiting Aly Kheyl he proceeded another ten miles in advance and returned to fort Kurram the same day. Thus covering 80 miles in a single day. Colonel Colley had just returned from Gundamuk in the Jallalabad direction, and informed the General that our roads that were execrably bad when compared to these leading through the Khyber Pass, whilst as for the Passes and ground nothing could be worse in his opinion. Of course, he had simply come up to spy out the land to enable him to report personally to the Viceroy concerning the feasibility of an advance and the advisability of acquiring the Kurram district. I speak in contrast to the Kurram Valley which merely extends up to the Peiwar. The general idea is that only 80 miles of the Kurram district will be annexed—*i. e.*, up to our present advanced position, Aly Kheyl. It is reckoned that there are only 25,000 acres of cultivated land in the whole valley, the land revenue of which would produce about Rs. 60,000 Queen's coin, though with a proper system and decent Government four or six times that amount might be brought under cultivation. Of this there are great hopes. The Turis have been given remission of five years revenue on account of services rendered us in this war.

Perhaps your readers may have little idea that at this very moment a British force of upwards of 10,000 men lies within a week's march of Kabul itself. Gundamuk is but 70 miles distant, and there lie 8 regiments, 3 of them British ones; whilst at Aly Kheyl, 8 marches only from Kabul, lie now a whole division of two brigades, numbering some 7,000 fighting men with two regiments in support only 3 miles in rear. That an advance into Kabul is intended whether Yakub Khan "caves in" or not is undoubted. My idea is that a brigade will be in Kabul before the news of the advance even reaches Lahore. The first official intimation received concerning an advance being the news that Kabul is already in our possession. The new baggage scale for an advance is already out, everybody but generals and their staff being cut down to one half, as one young "galloper," to my certain knowledge, travelled about with five mule loads of "mufti." One might be excused for thinking that there was room for the pruning knife in higher places also. None of our wretched camp followers of any description are to get carriage for tents, whilst a divisional order informs us that as in the advance it may be found impracticable to cook food for several days, *churbana* (or parched gram) will be carried by the Commissariat in lieu of *atta*. A few days ago a rascally looking one-eyed Ghilzai said to me, "Why do you ask me for news, you English are determined to go to Kabul, and into Kabul you will go." Since the R. H. A. guns arrived the night firing has considerably fallen off, seldom more than a couple of shots being fired into the camp during night time. The arrival of the guns, it is said, has had a very re-assuring effect on the surrounding tribes, as until the arrival none of them believed that we really intended to advance or indeed to remain in the country. The Gatling guns draw the natives immensely; the rumour that they can fire 500 rounds before a man could count 100 having greatly excited their curiosity, and it is to the fact of the guns being present that our night visitors and marauders have so perceptibly decreased in numbers.

One cannot help reflecting how very differently the commands in this column have been distributed to how they were in the last Afghanistan war. *Then* a feeble old woman was put in command, General Elphinstone. He was, however, seconded and supported by dashing Brigadiers Nott and Sale. *Now* the reverse has been tried. A dashing young General has been placed in command, but as if the desire was to check his ardour, two worthy old gentlemen, each of some forty years service have been appointed to the command of the two brigades. Without offering any comments I am anxious to see what will be the result of the experiment. Already one Brigadier has succumbed to the hardships and privations which are only to be expected on active service. Men who for forty years have enjoyed every luxury money could buy, can hardly be expected to come down to a soldier's rations, and one single "tot" or dram of Commissariat rum—*i.e.*, the fortieth part of a gallon—without quickly suffering from the effect, and this was, in fact, the real cause of the late change in the command of the 2nd Brigade which Colonel H. Forbes, B. S. C., has just obtained.

As many of your readers might like to acquire some idea of the ground over which this force would have to advance, I cannot do better than quote the official report on this Pass written by the present Adjutant General, P. S. Lumsden. Starting from Rokean, one march ahead of our present camp, "on reaching Rokean, the valley narrows into half a mile with precipitous commanding peaks on each side clad with pine forests. The route onwards for the next four miles runs due north, the mountains closing in on each side until at last the stream is confined to a gorge of not more than 200 yards broad. The country here consists of lofty ranges of mountains, high spurs of which run down to the bank of the stream entirely commanding the road, and their slopes are generally very steep, and in many places composed of loose shingle on which landslips have occurred. Pines and deodar cover the whole. At Hazar Durakht there is no village, and although perhaps the broadest place in this elevated glen *there is just room for the encampment of a single regiment.* Any force in camp here would have to be generally scattered, and the place would be a nasty one to be attacked in. But no better ground is to be had. Guns would have great difficulty in this march owing to the rocks and stones which have been rolled down by floods and settled on the bed of the torrent. No provisions nor forage of any description procurable here, not even for camels. From here the road is for the first two miles as far as Jagi Khana, is similar to the gorge above described. From this point as far as the Fort of Surkai Kotal the ascent is much more gradual and the bed of the torrent gravelly. At 7 miles from Hazar Darukht is the Surkhai Kotal, forming the watershed of the Kurram and Surkhai streams. The Kotal is a short *but very steep* one, the soil is a stiff red clay, which after rain must become very slippery. The ascent is commanded by the knolls on each side, and on the summit is a tower held by the Ghilzais. The elevation of the Surkai Kotal encamping ground a mile on the reverse side of it is 13,458 ft., and is generally blocked with snow from December to April."

MR. PEDDER'S APPOINTMENT TO THE INDIA OFFICE.

MR. PEDDER enjoys the unusual honor of being sped on his journey to his new appointment by the issue of a most eulogistic Resolution of Government, which was published yesterday in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*. The review of his services therein made while holding some of the most responsible posts under Government, mark him out as the right man for the post to which he is appointed; and we may sanguinely anticipate that his presence at the India Office will have results of an important nature bearing upon the economic welfare of India. Our anticipations are based, of course, upon Mr. Pedder's intimate knowledge of revenue questions, and of the fiscal policy of Government in general, aided by a keen insight and untiring industry. He is to be congratulated on his enviable appointment, and his installation at the India Office is, we are sure, regarded with general approval.

The following is the Notification alluded to :—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1879.

Intimation having been received by Government of the appointment of Mr. W. G. Pedder, of the Bombay Civil Service, to an official post in the India Office in London, His Excellency the Governor in Council cannot allow him to leave this country without placing on record his high sense of the manner in which Mr. Pedder has performed the many arduous and important duties entrusted to him. In the earlier part of his career as a Survey and Settlement Officer in Gujarat and the Deccan, he mastered the settlement system and the land tenures in both divisions, and so acquired an experience which has often been of the greatest use to Government.

2. In September 1869 he was employed on the special duty of re-organizing the Salt Department. The success which attended his work was recognized by the Bombay Government in 1871 when forwarding his proposals for the consideration of the Government of India who, in approving of them, concurred in thinking that he had done his work most effectually.

3. As Municipal Commissioner of Bombay from December 1872 till the close of 1877, the services rendered by him were many and varied. On his resigning the office towards the close of 1877, a special resolution was passed by the Corporation in recognition of the energy, ability and unticing zeal with which he had laboured for the public welfare.

4. More recently he has been called upon to serve on special duty of a difficult and delicate nature in connexion with the introduction of the License Tax and this work he has done in a manner calling for the repeated commendations of Government.

5. The Governor in Council desires to acknowledge the ability, the knowledge and the earnestness and devotion to duty which have distinguished Mr. Pedder throughout his career, and wishes him every success in the new position which he has won by his own merits.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. B. PEILE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Subjoined is a more detailed record of Mr. Pedder's services since he first arrived in this country twenty-three years ago :—

William George Pedder, B.A.—Joined the service, 23rd July 1856; arrived in the country, 8th October 1856; placed under the Collector of Surat, 15th October 1856; under the Collector of Poona, 15th April 1857; Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Broach, 13th January 1858; Supernumerary Third Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Broach, 16th August 1858; on sick leave from 14th July to 20th August 1858; Third Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Broach, 26th October 1858; on special duty under the Revenue Commissioner for Alienation, 23rd February 1859 (to act as Assistant in all Collectorates in Gujarat and as Inam Commissioner in the Mandvi Pargana of the Surat Collectorate); Third Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Broach, 15th January 1860; attached to the Settlement Officer, Gujarat, 3rd February 1860; Assistant Settlement Officer and Assistant Collector and Magistrate in all Gujarat Collectorates, 31st March 1860; on special duty as President, Gujarat Wuttun Commission, 15th September 1864; Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Kanara, 23rd October 1865; proceeded to England on sick leave from 14th October 1865 to 10th January 1867; Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandesh, 24th January 1867; Superintendent Revenue Survey, Khandesh and Nasik, 2nd September 1869; on special duty in the Salt Department, 8th December 1869; on furlough to England from 31st August 1870 to 25th August 1871; Officiating Commissioner, Nagpur Division, Central Provinces, from 5th September 1871 to 5th December 1872; Officiating Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 8th December 1872; Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 20th June 1873; on special leave to Europe from 6th April to 30th September 1874; resumed charge of his duties as Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1st October 1874; Acting Secretary to Government in the Revenue, General, and Financial Departments, 18th May 1875; Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 19th December 1875; furlough from 20th November 1876 to 31st October 1877; subsidiary leave from 1st to 11th November 1877; Junior Collector and Magistrate, Kaladgi, and acting Senior Collector and Magistrate, Colaba, 12th November 1877; on special duty in connection with Licence Tax, 24th April 1878.

Mr. Pedder left Bombay by the Mail steamer yesterday. He arrived about 5-30 p. m. at the Apollo Bandar, where many old friends and acquaintances were waiting to bid him a cordial farewell. He shook hands with several of those present, and seemed particularly pleased to recognise the gentlemen with whom he was connected while in the Municipality. Among those who attended to wish him God-speed were observed the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, C. I. E., the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., Messrs. J. B. Peile, T. D. Mackenzie, C. B. Pritchard, F. Mathew, G. Kittredge, J. H. Grant, H. E. Jacomb, M. Mowat, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Weir, Messrs. Walton, Braham, Hutchinson, McEwen, Brunton, Barrow, Raghunath N. Khote, Shantaram Narayen, K. C. Bedarkur, Framjee D. Badhurjee, N. Coyajee, and others.

POSTAL CARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is the Postal Card going to prove as great a failure as the Indian Parcel Post, which takes from six weeks to six months to convey a parcel from St. Martins le Grand to the General Post Office, Bombay? I was about to give the Post Office an order to get me a pair of boots from Marshall's, but after the way we have been treated with regard to the Postal Cards and the dilatoriness of the Parcel Post, I withdraw my patronage.

I am really disappointed in this failure of the Postal Card, for I wanted to show up an individual who came out in hot haste on a mission to the Viceroy and on his way lost his unmentionables. The occasion was most emergent. It was a doubtful matter whether the earth would continue to revolve if this "party" did not interview the Governor General. He came to me in his difficulties and I took off mine, and let him have the loan of them, that the world might go round in its usual course; and although that occurred twelve months ago, would you believe it that no end of letters from that day to this can get me mine back? Letters addressed to Simla, to Butcher's Island, to Matheran, never mind where, never appear to reach him. I have just a faint idea that a Postal Card would not leave me in my predicament. Postal Cards will no doubt play an important part in securing the recovery of other things, also debts from unprincipled men.

TORPEDO.

INCORRECT EXPRESSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I often read that so and so has "successfully passed an exam." How could he pass it unsuccessfully? Another common mistake is to talk of "*safe* preservation," as if it could be *unsafe*.

C. B.

FOR THE CLERGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I lately asked the editor of the *Bombay Church Chronicle* to give some proofs from the *Bible* that evening communions are wrong. In reply he quotes Bishop Wilberforce to the effect that it is an old custom to have morning communions. Now this is like the argument of the natives who think if a custom is old it must be good. Another reason given is, that people would be too *excited* at the end of the day! This is not complimentary to church-goers! As the first supper was partaken of in the evening I shall be glad if anyone will give a valid reason against adopting this custom, at all events occasionally.

Z.

TROOPSHIP AND ANNUITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If, when there are vacant cabins, civilians were allowed to occupy them at moderate prices Government would gain.

Another way of making a profit in these hard times would be for Government to say, "for every Rs. 5,000 he will give you £40 a year." On the death of insurers the capital would, of course, be appropriated. The pensions now given are so little that it would be only just to give servants of Government an opportunity of safely investing hard-earned savings. But I believe if non-officials were also given this it would be found profitable. I hope some one will take up the subject.

ANNUITY.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, APRIL 28.

THERE seems to be a great stir here owing to the appointment (temporary) of Apothecary G. E. King, of the 2nd Cavalry H. C, the senior medical subordinate, as Civil Surgeon of this district, in the room of Honorary Surgeon Heward (who, by the way, is also an apothecary on the Madras Medical Establishment) having proceeded to Europe on furlough. But Mr. King is a recognized medical man as much as our ex-doctor was, and these civil surgeoncies have always been filled up as vacancies occur from the apothecaries of the Hyderabad Contingent, so in this case Sir Richard Meade has not departed from the standing rule. But it is a pity that the rules were not carried out in several other instances in which the officers of the infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent were concerned, for had this been done there would not be so much discontent prevailing in that corps. Might is right nowadays.

A telegraph line from hence to Ellichpur is talked about, which would certainly be a great convenience.

Major R. S. Thompson has been appointed officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Booldana District *vice* Colonel Bushby on leave. The gallant Major—a thorough Nimrod—has been also appointed District Judge *pro tem.*

Honorary Surgeon Menesse, Civil Surgeon, Booldana, is allowed three years' grace in his coveted appointment. The 55 years' rule should be made compulsory for the benefit of the State. The fifty-five and even fifty-eight years' men stick on like barnacles to a ship all over India.

Major Bullock has obtained furlough to Europe, and in the interim Major Laughton, A. C. L. Judge of the Small Cause Court here, has been appointed to officiate Deputy Commissioner of the Akola District. Mr. Nicholetts takes up Major Laughton's place.

The heat during the day is simply terrible, and with the hot winds makes life miserable. The flitting to the Chikalda heights has commenced, while those poor mortals who have no *habitats* on the hills are left to grill in the plains. Cattle disease is prevalent in several districts, and like the Berar fever, there is no remedy for it. The mortuary return for December last in Berar was 7,699 out of a population said to contain 21,87,249. During the past year there have been 100,000 deaths. Your readers may remember that I reported there were from 12,000 to 15,000 deaths monthly in the middle of last year. The causes of this mortality during December were as follows :—

Bowel complaints	1,253	Wounding	1
Fever	5,030	Snake-bites	12
Cholera	58	Other diseases	1,287
Small-pox	7	Accidents	38
Suicides	13		
		Total	7,699

As usual Akola figures the highest, viz., 2,056 deaths.

BOMBAY.

THE band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

DR. CURSETJI F. KHORY's third vernacular lecture on public health takes place at 6 p. m. to-day at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on which occasion the public is invited to attend by the Gujarati Dayan Prasark Mandali.

A PROPOSAL of the Municipal Chamber of Ilhao, Goa, has been approved by the Government, to levy a town duty on the importation of spirits at 30 reis per bottle, of tobacco at 30 reis per lb., and of oil and jagree at 15 reis per lb.

THE Hon. Secretary to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 350, being a further donation from the funds of the Bombay Pinjrapole, forwarded through Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

THE ROOKMINIBAI DISPENSARY AT KALYAN.—During the month of April last 521 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 455 were new admissions, of which 347 were cured, 99 absented, and 75 are still under treatment. This includes 66 remaining from last month.

EVADING THE OPIUM LICENCE.—A Mahomedan, named Guffoorally Hoojrathally, was yesterday fined Rs. 50, or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb for selling a quantity of opium without a licence.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Walkeshwar on view of the body of a Hindu lad who was drowned on the evening previous whilst bathing in the sea. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Antone Martin, a European seaman of the British ship Henrietta, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Mahomedan, named Essub Meajan, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of committing criminal breach of trust in respect of an umbrella, a blanket, and four pieces of wearing apparel, belonging to Currimkhan Allikhan. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS.—Gunjia Rajoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of theft of four pieces of Europe leather and a quantity of nails, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The same prisoner was further convicted of having in his possession two books belonging to the same Railway Company, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulenty obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he became possessed of the same, and was fined Rs. 5 or seven days' rigorous imprisonment.—A Hindu blacksmith was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing an iron casting, the property of the Byculla Iron Works Company. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Whilst the celebration of the first communion was being administered yesterday morning in St. Xavier's Chapel, Poona, which is situated in the Convent compound, a most painful accident occurred under the following sad and much to be regretted circumstances :—The communicants were one and all adorned with veils and held lighted tapers in their hands. During the performance of the ceremony, by some mischance or another, one of the tapers held by a little one came in contact with the veil of another which of course ignited. This so terrified the poor child that, she immediately made for the door whilst her head was almost enveloped in flames, and but for the presence of mind and timely aid rendered by a couple of nuns, assisted by Mr. Napoleon Xavier, the poor child's fate would have inevitably been a sad one, for the flames would have extended to her clothes and a painful death would have been the consequence. In the midst of all this commotion, a couple of the other little ones got scared, and dropped their tapers to the ground, which caused the carpet on the floor to take fire, which was also speedily extinguished by the officiating priest as well as Mr. Xavier. Although the little victim to this unfortunate accident was providentially rescued from death, she is seriously hurt; her face and head being badly singed with the flames.—*Poona Observer.*

SUSPECTED MURDER IN SIND.—The *Beacon* says :—Strange rumours are afloat in the town concerning the death of a Banian, named Assoo Chutanee, who had been, for many years, carrying on the business in Kurrachee of a dealer in hundies, or bills of exchange. He is reputed to have been worth a lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees in cash. The man had been married thrice; all three wives died without leaving issue; although a sexagenarian the deceased contracted a matrimonial alliance for the fourth time, and for the performance of the marriage ceremonies he proceeded about a week ago to Hydrabad, taking with him, among other relatives, a nephew named Laikraj. On the night the marriage knot was tied, and immediately after, the deceased was taken suddenly ill, displaying symptoms of poisoning; within half an hour of his being attacked he expired. The appearance of the corpse, we are told, was such as to have left no doubt on the minds of all who viewed it as to the cause of death having been some virulent poison administered to the deceased in sweetmeat that he was made to partake of, much, we believe, against his will. We have received detailed particulars of the affair, which, after making further enquiries, we shall publish. There was no *post mortem* examination held although a medical man was called in, as was the Fouzdar. From what we learn—and our sources of information are various—the body had assumed quite a black colour, an evident proof of poisoning.

I HAVE been for some past years a great sufferer *from spasmodic asthma*. A friend kindly sent me a box of *Grimault's Indian Cigarettes*; I found them quite effectual, and much more agreeable, and less irritating than the other preparations of that kind hitherto known.—W. LITTLE, Manchester."

DR. SILVESTER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

AT the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, on Thursday evening next, Dr. Silvester will begin a series of entertainments which have been the wonder of all who have witnessed them in every part of the world. A leading English journal says that he "possesses the art of amusing as well as confounding his audience to such an extent that they may fairly question the evidence of their senses. What he does appears to be in utter defiance of the universal principle of *ex nihilo nihil fit.*"

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. INDUS, Captain S. D' Shallard, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers :—
For Southampton—Mrs Knott, Rev Mr Shepherd, Mr R Jones, Mr John Mayberry, Mr A Thornton, Mr J D Williams, and Mr and Mrs T King.
For Brindisi—Mr G R Betham, Mr F St A King, Mr Nicholas, Mr F W V Peterson, and Mr W Williams.
For Gibraltar—Mr J P Mascaranhas.
For Aden—Mr Pitamber and 3 friends and Mr Babloo.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

THE front portion of the house No. 131, situated at Candawady, the property of Kessowjee Naik, came down with a crash yesterday forenoon, burying under the *debris* three Hindu women. One of them was found to be seriously injured, having her legs and arms all broken, besides severe bruises about her body. The other two women are also seriously injured. They were all removed to the J. J. Hospital. The house consisted of a ground floor and an upper storey. The ground floor was occupied by a Hindu dealer in grain and a portion by the Hindu temple of Merootheo; and the upper floor was occupied by several tenants, most of whom, fortunately, when the accident took place, were in the back part of the house, and others were not in the building. The fall of the house is supposed to be due to faulty structure and to decayed timber.

THE PARSI RELIGION.

A PAMPHLET has been sent us entitled "An Enquiry into the Parsi Religion," written by the Rev. Ganpatrao R. Navalkar, of the Free Church Mission. In these times of awakened interest in the subject of religion, and of enquiry into the claims and teachings of the authoritative ancient religious works of the East, such investigation as that which Mr. Navalkar has applied himself to will, no doubt, serve the purpose intended. His treatment of the subject ought not to give offence to the devoutest Zoroastrian, and his scholarship will commend itself to the educated and enquiring among the Parsi community. We find room for the preface of the writer :—

"The Parsis as a race are unwilling to consider the subject of religion with seriousness, though they have, since the recent monetary crises, devoted more attention to subjects of a purely intellectual nature than for many years past, distinguishing themselves by taking high places at competitive examinations, both in India and Europe. Their neglect of religion is seen most lamentably in the exaggerated notions they entertain of the merits of their religious writings, on the mere supposition, for which there is not a shadow of authority, that Dr. Haug's writings support their pretensions. The name of Dr. Haug is habitually cited by them whenever the Evangelist attempts to plead the claims of the Gospel, as if the authority of a foreign scholar was enough to satisfy their religious conscience, and to repel all attacks upon the citadel of their faith. But the works of Dr. Haug, in fact, do not in the least favour the views of the Parsis; every page of his English Lectures emphatically demonstrates their futility. To disabuse the minds of such of my Zoroastrian brethren, the following pages were originally published in the *Indian Evangelical Review*, and have now been reproduced in a somewhat modified form for wider circulation, and it is hoped that this paper will be considered only as an introduction to the great English work of Dr. Haug himself, on which it is wholly based. Fuller information, however, than that furnished by the German scholar, indispensable for a complete estimate of the religious worth of the Zend Avesta, from the point of view of an earnest religious inquirer, is to be found in the erudite work of the late Rev. Dr. Wilson, published nearly a quarter of a century before the appearance of the first edition of Dr. Haug's Lectures; and though I have in this Essay designedly not availed myself of its valuable aid, I embrace this opportunity to recommend it to all Zoroastrian inquirers after religious truth. Dr. Haug's Lectures do not in any way supersede it; they simply complete the inquiry originated in it, and confirm and illustrate all its main conclusions. The Parsis need not be discouraged by the touch of sarcasm that is sometimes perceptible in it, but may feel assured that it is a book written by one who regarded them with parental benevolence, and devoted more of his time and attention to their welfare, both temporal and spiritual, than to that of any of the other multitudinous races of India in whom also he was deeply interested."

THE EDUCATION OF NATIVE PRINCES.

WE make the following extract from an article in the current number of the *Calcutta Review* entitled "Rajkumar Colleges," written by Mr. Chester Macnaghten, Principal of the College, Rajkote :—

Is the English education which we administer of real benefit to India? Does not experience rather show that it has tended, while increasing knowledge, to increase the power of moral depravity? Has not our civilization in this case been a failure? Would it not be better to let in alone? Such questions as these are often in the mouths of those who scoff at the unripe results of our Indian educational system. And the answer to them, though not very easy, still appears to be that education, in its largest sense, the full drawing out of man's best latent qualities, is not a thing to be at once manufactured from a raw material; its consummation is the work of time,—of years, of generations, perhaps of ages. And this is especially true of education as affecting character. But the fact that our work is not yet complete, or even as good as it might be, is no argument for despair, much less a proof that our aims are unwise. The old Persians, no doubt, found their riding and archery very much easier to teach than the truth; nor, indeed, does their history lead to the conclusion that their distinctive aims in the last named particular were crowned with an equally distinctive success. The virtues of the great Cyrus himself would appear, notwithstanding the Cyropædeia, to have been rather innate and personal than the results of a perfect education.

And even, though the first growth of mental activity may seem to be exuberant of those very vices,—the vices of selfishness, pride and deceit,—which are farthest removed from moral rectitude; though the cultivated mind may appear for a while to be possessed merely by things, rank and gross, yet even so, and so it may be, we are not to dispair, but ever to push on in the assurance that moral elevation is in the end as certainly attainable as mental development, though perhaps by a rarer and more difficult way, as example is rarer and more difficult than precept.

Not in vain the distance beacons. Forward, forward let us range.
Let the great world spin for ever down the ringing grooves of change.
Thro' the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day:
Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.

But this last objection does not really apply to Rajkumar colleges, which are rather places of general *training* than of mere intellectual instruction; and where, as we have said, the mental improvement has been rather less apparent than the moral. For the aim of these Chief's colleges is to make their chiefs large-minded, humane and good. May that aim always be kept in view! It is quite distinct from bare knowledge of books.

In conclusion, as regards our general treatment of boys under-going education in India, I do not think that I can do better than quote the advice with which Meadows Taylor closes his autobiography: "One word," he says, "one last reflection, in regard to India may not be out of place. It is to advise all who go there, whatever capacity or whatever position they may hold, to use true courtesy to natives of all degrees. My experience has taught me that large masses of men are more easily led than driven, and that courtesy and kindness, and firmness will gain many a point which, under a hard and haughty bearing, would prove unattainable. By courtesy, I do not mean undue familiarity,—far from it; self-respect must always be observed; but there is a middle course which, if rightly pursued, not only exacts respect from natives of all classes, but gratitude and affection likewise."

I believe the experience of all who have had opportunities of knowing natives well, will witness to the wisdom and the truth of Meadows Taylor's remarks. And his words are quite as applicable to our treatment of Indian boys as of Indian men; indeed, they have an exceptional significance as applied to our dealing with that class of boys which attends Rajkumar colleges. "That the deepest reverence is due to the boy" is an old and well-worn truism; but in the whole world there is no class of boys that deserves to be treated with a more careful reverence than the Indian aristocracy, Hindu and Musalman, entrusted to the educating hands of Englishmen.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 1st instant.

Submitted application from Oomer Peer Mahomed for the lease of an additional 81 1-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate to the east of Argyll Road, for 50 years at the same rents as he has already agreed to pay for adjacent land, viz., for first 10 years Rs. 1 per square yard per annum.
For next 10 ,, ,, 1¼ ,, ,, ,,
,, remaining 30 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,, ,,

The Land Committee recommend that the lease be granted. Resolution: sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government

Read letter from the Traffic Manager forwarding list of articles which have been left at the bandars unclaimed for over two months, and requesting permission to advertise the same for sale by auction: Resolution, sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—Government Resolutions, sanctioning the lease of 417 8-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate for 50 years to Dunbai, widow, and the lease of 490 6-9 square yards land for 50 years to Jaithanand Chilaram.

Letter from the Deputy Conservator reporting that while the s. s. Travancore was proceeding from the P. and O. moorings at Mazgaon on 14th April she collided with the ship Narcissus, doing trifling damage to both vessels. The accident occurred through "the wheel chains having carried away," and as no blame is attributable to the pilot, the Deputy Conservator has not thought it necessary to forward the formal reports on the subject to the Trustees.

Pilotage statement week to 29th April.
12 Vessels piloted into harbour.
18 ,, ,, out of ,,
3 ,, transported.

BY taking one of the *Grimault & Co.'s Guarana* Powders and remaining quiet when I have felt premonitory symptoms of *sick headache* by a beginning of pain, I have carried off the attack; and, with the first box, absolutely put it off for two months (something which had never occured in my life before.)—DR. WOOD, Montreal.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

KABUL AFFAIRS.

SIMLA, MAY 5.

Yakub Khan reached Butkhok on the 3rd instant.

Ibrahim Khan, eldest surviving son of the late Amir, who was lately imprisoned, is dead.

General Gholam Hyder Khan, who went to satisfy the disaffected soldiery in Turkestan, is said to have been shot by the mutineers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE S. S. AUSTRALIA ON FIRE.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, homeward bound from Calcutta, has been on fire at Malta, and was not extinguished until the after-hold had been flooded, causing great damage to the cargo.

Consols on Saturday closed at 98¾.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 7th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. steamer Nepaul.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, MAY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Patna, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed yesterday.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Fair Dhollera	5⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74
4½ per cent. do.	79
3 per cent. Consols for account	98¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	115¼
Bar Silver	50 1-16

Arrival.—Red Star and Brazilian.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 5.

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S. E. thermometer 90; barometer 29·81.

MANGALORE, 4th, 5 p.m.—Weather fair, wind N. E. N. W.

CANNANORE, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S. W.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear, wind N. W. moderat; thermometer 88.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S. W. 3; thermometer 90; barometer 29·844.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 9-32d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 7 17-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7½ to 17-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	2·05.	,,

"A SERGEANT, named Stark, of the 12th Regiment, fell into the enemy's hands during the recent fighting near Dakka. His captors took off his finger nails, knocked in his teeth, and gradually cut him to pieces." Such is the story which has reached us (*Civil and Military Gazette*) from a trustworthy correspondent at the front.

IT is reported on good authority that General Lomakin has been superseded in his command by General Lazareff, lately in command of the second army corps of the Caucasus.

IT is reported on the authority of a newswriter in Chitral that the Sheik Ali tribe of Hazara has rebelled against the ruler of Kabul.

MR. F. R. SHARP has been permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service.

WE hear that after a short stay at Damaun, where Dr. J. N. Fonseca had proceeded to collect notes for his history of that place, he has returned to Bombay. His work on the history of Goa has been, we hear, a great success, and it may be anticipated that his forthcoming work on the two other Portuguese settlements of Damaun and Diu, will be as replete with useful and interesting information as is his work on Goa.

IT will be remembered that during the time of the Imperial Assemblage, the Hassan Kheyls, one of the Kohat border tribes, gave much trouble by raiding in British territory and harbouring outlaws, and that it was decided to inflict upon them a fine of upwards of Rs. 5,000. At first the exaction of the fine seemed impracticable without recourse to arms. The money has at last been paid. Captain Plowden, the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, succeeding in seizing a number of men of the tribe, with cattle, grain, and a large sum of money, while on their way to the Derajat to purchase camels. He sold the property, and realized the fine. The transaction was all the more satisfactory, as it occurred at a time when we were at war in Afghanistan, and our troops fighting against their friends and relatives in the Khyber.

SOMETHING after the style of our pleasant *al fresco* entertainments is to be attempted in Calcutta. The *Statesman* says:—We are informed that the honorary committee of management of the Zoological Gardens propose to give, at their own expense, a moonlight fête at the gardens on the evening of Tuesday, the 6th instant, when there will be a full moon. The committee will issue invitations to all subscribers known to be resident in Calcutta, as well as to their own individual friends. The band of the 54th Regiment will discourse sweet music. The idea is an excellent one, as a means of providing an evening's amusement out of doors at this time of year.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue) says:—It affords us much pleasure to announce that our able and popular Acting Commissioner, Mr. F. D. Melvill, has been selected to act for the Hon'ble Robert Hill Pinhey, one of the Judges of the High Court of Bombay, who goes home on three months' leave. This announcement will be hailed with satisfaction by those who know Mr. Melvill, whose natural abilities and long experience in the judicial branch of the service fully entitle him to a seat on the bench of the High Court. Mr. Melvill joined the service in 1855, and after serving in various capacities at different stations in the Bombay Presidency, was appointed in 1866 to act as Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind. In 1873 he was nominated Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sudder Court in Sind, and in September 1877, on the departure of Sir William Merewether, he was selected to fill the responsible post of Chief Commissioner of this Province. He will proceed to Bombay on the 1st proximo to take his seat in the High Court; and it is reported that either the Hon'ble Mr. Theodore C. Hope or Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford will succeed him here.

HER MAJESTY'S Government have confirmed the Government of India's recognition of Mr. F. Dickmann as Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein.

ON the night of the 22nd April a sepoy of the 1st Beluch Regiment—a Pathan—slunk out of quarters armed with his breech-loader, having secured forty rounds of ball cartridge. He managed to pass through the town of Jacobabad unchallenged, and wended his way to the house of a Pathan *compatriote*, a *fille de joie*, with whom he had a *liason* and a quarrel; the latter of so dire a character as to lead him to the resolve of shooting her and all who opposed him, with which object he had armed himself as above stated. Entering the domicile he encountered the mother of the girl, and enquiring where her daughter was, expressed his determination of putting an end to her. The "old hag" was, however equal to the occasion, and *blarneying* him a bit, took an opportunity of seizing his rifle and pouch, and shouted to the girl to secure the door upstairs, and to yell out lustily to the police for aid. This she did, and so frightened the would-be murderer that he made a clean bolt of it, leaving the *spolia opima* in the shape of pouch and rifle in the hands of the conquering old dame. There is a police station within twenty paces of the spot where the alarm—not a very subdued one—from a terrified woman in the silence of night proceeded; but no policeman turned up, and the sepoy, we are told, made off unmolested, and has not since been found, though a warrant is out after him. We should like, however, to know (says the Kurrachee paper, which publishes the above account) how it was possible for a man *off duty* to have so much ball ammunition in his possession? We could account for it if the regiment had been "at the front," but are puzzled as to how it could have happened at Jacobabad. We hope Colonel Beville, the Commandant of the Sind Frontier Force, will look into this matter as it is not pleasant to think that any other madman can do the same and endanger the lives of as many as he can steal bullets for.

WE (*Englishman*) lately mentioned that the late Amir Shere Ali's brother, Sardar Muhammed Shariff Khan, had applied to Government for permission to return to Kabul, and we now learn that his eldest son, Muhammad Hussain, is already there taking a prominent part in internal politics. He is even said to be one of the aspirants to the throne, and is, at any rate, one of the leading members of the strong Barakzai party.

THE *Englishman*—The heat at Basawal is represented by our correspondents as terrific, and the sufferings of men and officers in flimsy tents, with the thermometer at 105°, are already serious. The natives of the country, however, say that this is not the hot weather, and that, in another six weeks or so, a force so inadequately sheltered must suffer a heavy mortality from the sun alone. Yet there are no signs of any proper precautions being taken for hutting the troops, whose spirits and energy are gradually being sapped by a sense of neglect as much as by the heat. Even in the work that is considered necessary, the most hopeless and discouraging indecision is being shown. Earthworks and trenches are like Penelope's web, thrown up and excavated one day, to be overturned and filled in again the next. No one in any responsible position seems to know his own mind for two days together. The vacillation of the Ministry would seem to be reflected from one department and one grade to another, till a sort of moral St. Vitus' dance has become the distinguishing feature in the conduct of the campaign. That officers and men who have not only to witness these strange antics where they looked for war conducted on rational principles, but to dance in unison, with physical exhaustion, varied by an occasional stray bullet, for their reward, should gradually grow disgusted and lose all respect for those above them, is not to be wondered at.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—The necessity for a speedy conclusion, one way or the other, to these negotiations (with Yakub Khan) becomes clearer every day. Yakub is either sufficiently influential in Afghanistan to be negotiated with, or he is not. The negotiations with him proceed on the supposition that he is. But if he is, what are we to make of the official Press message which describes, so well, the anarchy in the city of Kabul? The message may have only been intended to show that if an advance takes place, no serious opposition, in the shape of fortified passes, need be anticipated. But even then the message proves too much—it proves that Yakub is a person with whom it is scarcely worth while negotiating. In fact, our own information from Judgulluck and Gundamuck—now only five days old—goes to show that the proper person to "negotiate" with is His Holiness the Akhund, or pretender-Akhund of Swat. This sanctimonious brigand is hovering about Lalpura, with a body of many thousand Momunds. He, too, says our correspondent, is "negotiating" with the Shinwaris, the Zekka Kheyls and the Kuki Kheyls for a combined movement against the English force: and it is not impossible that the Akhund may achieve a more brilliant success with these cut-thr oats than our own Government with the Amir.

THOSE who are interested in the question of sword *versus* revolver as weapons for active service will peruse the following with interest. It seems that a Captain Petrovitch, of the Russian Army, has published a *brochure*, in which he contends that the revolver ought to be more generally used, and expresses his belief that the time is fast approaching when it will be found in the equipment of every soldier. Arguing from what he observed in the attacks on artillery during the recent war, Captain Petrovitch expresses his opinion that the gunners and drivers throughout should be armed with the revolver. In the campaign beyond the Balkans, the 30th Regiment of Cossacks captured successively from the Turks fifty Krupp guns, and the captain, who himself assisted in several of the captures, affirms that if the gunners and drivers had had revolvers, they might in many instances have driven the Russians off. The sword, as a defensive weapon in such engagements, he holds to be of very small value. It is of insignificant use against regular cavalry, and scarcely any better against the onslaught of irregular or nomad horse. In the last campaign of General Lomakin against Turcomans, one of his mountain guns was attacked by six Tekkes, and every gunner sabred. Had the latter been armed with revolvers, the captain believes they would have escaped. As regards Infantry, Captain Petrovitch admits that great restrictions should be imposed on the employment of the revolver, if it became a weapon of general equipment. Its great value would be displayed in hand-to-hand conflicts after the enemy's ranks had been broken, or in keeping pursuers back during a retreat. It would be of especial value to infantry in bush-fighting, when it is often difficult to use a rifle. In garrisoning a conquered district, also, private soldiers are very liable to attack, as witness the fanatical outrages against the English in Afghanistan, when the inadequacy of the sword or the bayonet against the native's dagger or match-lock has been repeatedly displayed. In such circumstances, the revolver should be the constant companion of the soldier. Dealing with the cavalry, the author points out the strong opposition that existed against the employment of the weapon up to the very eve of the Turkish war, and the strong feeling in its favour that has sprung up since the close of Gourko's campaign. Finally, he maintains that the issue of the revolver to the Russian Commissariat Force should be effected without delay, as the officers and privates connected with the Intendance are, as a rule, very poor swordsmen, and, from the nature of their duties, are exceedingly liable to isolated attacks. The issue of the revolvers, however, should involve instruction in its use, the officers of the Russian Army being very inexpert with the weapon. At first sight it seems such a simple weapon to fight with, that the officers do not trouble themselves to become accurate shots; and Captain Petrovitch states it on his own personal observation, that many of his *confrères* never fired their revolvers once before coming into the presence of the enemy.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE SURAT HIGH SCHOOL.

PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL CLASSES IN GUJARAT.

A MEETING for the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Surat High School was held on Saturday, the 26th ult., in the fine hall of the school under the presidency of Mr. Birdwood, the popular Judge of Surat. The school house was gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, and presented altogether a very festive appearance. The Band of H. M.'s 28th N. I., kindly lent by Col. Heathcote, was present, and performed at intervals. The young scholars were accommodated on the gallery and verandahs, and their glad faces presented one universal look of enjoyment. They appeared to enter thoroughly into the spirit of the thing, and took a vigoure part in all the cheering and hurraing of the evening.

The invitations were for 5 o'clock, and as the visitors arrived, Mr. V. N. Pathak, M.A., the acting head master, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, B.A., the First Assistant, dressed in full academical costumes received them at the door and conducted them to their places. Native gentlemen of influence and position mustered very strong, and the hall was densely crowded by the time the president took the chair. There was a slight sprinkling of Europeans, among whom were Mr. Birdwood, Colonel Heathcote, Mr. Giles, Captain and Mrs. Singleton, Rev. Taylor (Senior), Rev. Taylor (Junior), &c., &c.

The chairman having taken his seat, Mr. Giles, Acting Educational Inspector of the Northern Division, opened the proceedings by saying that he was extremely glad to see such a large gathering before him, and noticed with particular pleasure the presence of a large number of the Municipal Commissioners of the city. He would leave Mr. Pathak, the head master, to speak about the school and its progress, but he would take that opportunity to bring before them the proposal to establish agricultural classes in several towns of the Presidency. They all knew that Indian agriculture was very backward, and that the Indian ryot was ignorant of many of the scientific modes and processes known to agriculturists in the civilized countries of Europe and America. India being a large agricultural country, it was for the interest of the whole community that these modes and processes should be introduced here; that Government, seeing the importance and usefulness of the thing, had resolved to establish agricultural classes in places where the people themselves would meet the Government half way by bearing a part of the expenses. Mr. Giles read a few extracts from the Government Resolution on the subject, and concluded by saying that he hoped that if it was a fact that Indian agriculture wanted improvement, the Municipal Commissioners and the people of Surat would come forward to assist Government in its laudable endeavours to enable the Indian ryot to grow two blades of grass, where now only one was grown. (Applause.)

The head master Mr. Pathak, then proceeded to lay before the meeting a statement of the present condition of the school, its progress, and its wants. He said that the Surat High School was one of the largest schools of the Presidency, having 256 scholars on its rolls, exclusive of 300 scholars who attended its branch schools. The High School was established in 1842, and had had a long and brilliant career. Among its former head masters were Professor Green and Mr. Graham, names well-known throughout Gujarat. Some of its former pupils were now occupying high positions in the country, and had rendered good and distinguished service to the State. The careful training of the youths of a country, Mr. Pathak said, was the first national duty. No country could expect to hold its own position, unless it bestowed all its care upon the education of the rising generation. In India, during the last 800 years, at least, national education had been entirely neglected. The Indian *mehtajees* had been mostly ignorant old men, whose earnings did not much exceed those of a Bombay *cooley* of the present day. A nation which paid its national teachers no better than *cooleys*, certainly less than carpenters and bricklayers, could not stand long, and soon sank into ignorance and superstition. But under God's Providence, the country had passed into the hand of a nation which had laid the people of India under an everlasting debt of gratitude by the establishment throughout the land of schools and colleges for the diffusion of that knowledge of science and art which had made it great and powerful. What new knowledge and ideas they (natives) possessed, they owed to the generosity of the English nation. But he regretted that native gentlemen did not yet fully co-operate with Government in the noble task of national education and regeneration. For instance, here was a High School in existence for over a third of a century, in one of the greatest, wealthiest, and most beautiful cities of the country, with a Municipality having an annual income of over two lacs of rupees, and yet no provision whatsoever had been made in it for the physical training of the young lads attending it. The poor lads were studying, and studying, all day long, without having either a gymnasium or a playground attached to the school to develop and invigorate their bodies, and thus to counteract the mental strain of their studies. A grant of a few thousand rupees by the Municipality from an income of lacs would enable the school authorities to make due provision for the physical training of the youths. But the Municipal Commissioners did not appear to see that the grant was wanted for no other purpose than to make their own children strong and manly. He strongly appealed to them to make a grant of money for that purpose, and hoped that their self-interest, if not their patriotism, would soon induce them to supply the funds. The prizes to be distributed were partly contributed by Government, and partly by Mr. Shaw Stewart in 1873, when he was Collector of Surat. Mr. Shaw Stewart was well-known to the natives, as a gentleman who was one of the greatest friends of the people of this country. He therefore felt no doubt that all present would join with him in expressing their grateful thanks to Mr. Stewart for his gift of prize books. Mr. Pathak concluded by offering his best thank to Mr. Birdwood for presiding on the occasion. Mr. Birdwood, he said, belonged to a noble family and the feeling of the people of Gujarat as well as the Deccan towards Mr. Birdwood was that he had a warm sympathy for the people of this country, and that he took a deep interest in their welfare. (Applause.)

Some of the students now came forward, and in a highly creditable manner went through a number of recitation pieces in English, Sanskrit and vernacular and a scene from Goldsmith's "She stoops to conquer." Much laughter was excited by a young lad reciting in character—as if to the manner born—some Bhat *kavets* or epigrams. Mr. Bridwood, who on rising was received with deafening applause, delivered the following address:—

Mr. Giles, Mr. Pathak, and masters and boys of the High School—I trust you will allow me, before these proceedings are brought to a close, to express on behalf of the visitors, the pleasure we have all felt at being present this evening. We have to thank you, Mr. Pathak, and we do so most cordially for having given us the opportunity of informing ourselves as to many matters of interest connected with this school, of which we were before ignorant. We pass this building daily on our way through the city, but few of us give a thought to the work which is being done within these walls. It is satisfactory to us to know that good educational work is being done here, and that an important extension of that work is now to be carried out. We, outsiders, can scarcely pretend to offer any sound criticism of the teaching provided for the boys. It is enough for us to know that it is in the hands of competent masters; (applause) and the circumstances that every year some boys pass the Bombay Matriculation Examination from this school must be accepted as a sufficient proof that it fulfils the main purpose for which it exists. As to the utility of giving instruction in scientific and practical agriculture, there can be but one opinion. The establishment of the class proposed by Government has been ably advocated by the Educational Inspector, and I trust that the requisite funds will be procured without difficulty. No one can suppose that the soil of India is as productive as it might be made. But no great increase of its productiveness can be secured until a body of intelligent landowners and farmers is raised up in all parts of the country who will know what treatment the exhausted soil requires, and how to apply to it those remedies which have been revealed to patient students in other lands. Generations yet unborn of the peasantry of India may have reason to be thankful for the good work which it is proposed now to take in hand. (Applause.) I think it is natural on an occasion like this to take stock of our position. The anxious inquiry must arise in the minds of many here present—what will the ultimate results be of the Indian system of schools? Will they be good or bad? Will the fair tree of knowledge, which has taken root so rapidly in Indian soil, bear wholesome kindly fruit, rich with juices which shall cheer the hearts of men, or will it bear rank and deadly fruit; apples of Sodom—dead sea fruit—bitter in the mouth, and rank poison to eat? What the answer shall be must depend on those who are now working that system. It is for us of this generation to note the defects which are apparent, and to apply remedies as far as we can. A comparison with the great English public schools will at once suggest some possible improvements. Perhaps it is scarcely fair to expect that our schools here shall attain at a single bound the position of Harrow and Rugby, Eton and Winchester. Those great schools are ancient institutions, and have acquired power and weight and influence during their long growth. But the success of such modern schools as Clifton College and Marlborough shows that old associations, however valuable, are not indispensable. However that may be, it can scarcely be said that Surat, though a modern school, is without the advantage of such association. Why! the whole place is full of memories of the past, some of them of a stirring kind. When I am talking to some of my old friends here, they seem to me to be living altogether too much in the past. They seem to think lightly of much good work that has been done in their own day—of clock towers and bridges and people's parks and broad, well-watered roads. They seem ever to be repeating the wail of the poet:

> You may build more splendid habitations,
> You may fill your houses with sculptures and with paintings,
> But you cannot, but you cannot
> Buy with gold the old associations.

The youngest schoolboy here present who knows the history of Surat at all, knows that the great Shivajee, the founder of the Mahrata Empire, once, a little more than 200 years ago, came with an army of 4,000 horsemen, from Bassein to attack the city. He entered it one evening in disguise, and marked the houses of the richest merchants—and there were many rich men here in those days—and then, for three days, he gave the place up to plunder, and his troops took from it property worth more than one million pounds sterling. At last, when the castle was hard pressed by his troops, a brave little band of Englishmen and Dutchmen—a mere handful, led by Sir George Oxenden, came out from their factories by the river side, and made an onslaught on the invaders, and repulsed them, and so won the lasting gratitude of the people. The Emperor Aurungzeb showed his sense of their gallantry by making an order, worthy, for its liberality, of the 19th century, and of the present decade of the century. He ordered that English goods brought to Surat should be free of all import duty for ever. (Laughter and applause.) In corroboration of my story I would ask you to see for yourselves the stone cannon balls shot by Shivajee's guns still sticking in the great bastion of the castle, within almost a stone's throw from this very spot. Look also at the gigantic tombs erected over the bodies of Sir George Oxenden and the brave men of his time in the English cemetery at Katargaum. They seem to testify by their very size to the sentiment of the native workmen who built them, that there were indeed giants in those days. Those brave men have left us all, whatever be our race or nationality, a priceless heritage—a bright example of undying pluck, put forth on behalf of others, under the most adverse circumstances. When everything seemed against them, "they took arms"—to borrow the words of the little boy, who recited to us just now a passage from Hamlet—they took "arms against a sea of troubles, and, by opposing," ended them. They little thought that they were laying the foundations of mighty Empire. Nevertheless, they did most certainly pave the way for that wide spread of Western thought and influence in this land which has so wonderfully revivified the marvellously keen intellect of its people. They have made possible such institutions as our high schools, and these are but one of the thousand beneficent results of the happy union between England and India, which had its beginning in their time. (Applause.) It would be idle then to say that the Surat High School is without the advantage of great associations. But to revert to the contrast, which I suggested, with English schools, we must, I think, all notice that it is a weakness in our Indian system of education, that it concerns itself only, or at all events mainly, with one side only—the intellectual side—of man's many-sided nature. It takes little heed of his physical and social requirements, little or more of his moral and spiritual nature. We miss in the Indian school, the college hall, where all boys may meet in pleasant and profitable social intercourse at the daily meal. We miss the college chapel, where all may join daily in common prayer. This part of the subject is perhaps too delicate to be dealt with freely now. I only touch it in passing. But there are obvious defects in our school system, as Mr. Pathak sees very clearly, to which a remedy can at once be applied. There is no proper organization of games in Indian schools. I really think sometimes that the discipline of the playground is the most important part of an English school boy's education. It is not merely that by healthy exercise he developes his physical powers. This is most important, for I cannot think that we were ever intended to work our minds at the expense of our bodies. But on the playground boys have to give and take. They have to recognize superior merit where they meet with it. All conceit is knocked out of them. They learn their own true place among their fellows. They become considerate to others. They become honest and fearless and truthful. The moral education of boys can be better carried on by their fellows in school games than by their masters in the school classes. It is for this reason mainly that I wish all success to Mr. Pathak in his attacks on the municipal coffers. I can scarcely hope that he will be as successful as Shivajee was, but this I can promise him, that he need fear no onslaught from the ghosts of Sir George Oxenden and his peers. If they were now alive, they would all be on his side. (Laughter and loud applause.) I trust we may soon be able to have not only a gymnasium and a swimming bath, but fives' courts for hearty exercise between lessons, and a football club and paper chases; and last, but not least, a boat club. What a splendid river we have at our very doors! Though it is fast silting up, it is still a bigger river than the Isis where Mr. Giles first won his laurels, as a member of the Oxford University crew, in the great yearly contest on the Thames with the sister University. (Hear, hear and applause.) It is a much bigger river than the sluggish stream on which I spent some of the happiest hours of my life, the guardian genius of which, "Camus, reverend sire," even in the days of Milton,

> Went, footing slow,
> His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge.

Even in our own time, the Taptee has become shallower. But it is a great river still, as big as all those famous rivers I have spoken of put together. The day may come when it will not be navigable even by slight racing sights. I hope that day will never come; but long before it does, I hope to see not one-eight or two-eights, but a whole fleet of light rowing boats flashing along its glad waters, propelled by the strong and willing arms of the youthful members of the Taptee Rowing Club. (Loud and continued applause.")

The prize boys were here called up, and Mr. Birdwood as he handed the prizes had a kind word of advice and encouragement for each. Mr. Kaikhoshro Alpaiwala, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Surat, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman "for his able conduct in the chair, and for the very eloquent, able and sympathetic address he had delivered." Mr. Kaikhoshro said—"I need not dwell at length on the high estimation in which Mr. Birdwood has always been held by the thinking portion of the entire population not only of this city but of Gujarat and Kathiawar—whose golden opinions he has won by his affably manners, his courteous disposition and the lively sympathy which he has ever shown towards them, and the abiding interest which he has ever taken in them. I may be allowed to say that this credit is not due to Mr. Birdwood solely, but to the family from which he comes, to his parents and brothers who have ever taken the deepest interest in the welfare of the people of India. I feel sure that those of the boys of this school, whose beaming and cheerful faces we have just seen, and who have distinguished themselves by obtaining prizes at the hands of our worthy president, will always consider this day as one of the proudest days of their life; and some of them at least, who are likely to attain eminence in after-life, will remember with fondness and gratitude the happy address of our chairman which we have just listened to with such attention, pleasure, and admiration.

"Gentlemen, I beg also to propose that the best thanks of the meeting be given to our worthy Educational Inspector, Mr. Giles, for the unostentatious and unassuming manner in which he has been superintending the progress of education in his division, and lastly, I beg to add, that the thanks of this meeting are due to the head master, Mr. Pathak, and to his able coadjutors, and shall conclude by observing that Mr. Birdwood omitted to note one important point in his speech, and that is, that 200 years ago Shivajee, the Marathe, came from the Deccan to plunder the people of Surat, but now a Pathak comes from the Deccan to educate the rising generation of this city." (Applause.)

Mr. Kaikhoshro's motion, seconded by Rao Bahadur Jugjeevandas, the Deputy Collector, was carried with acclamation. Mr. Birdwood returned thanks for himself and proposed a vote of thanks, which was also carried with acclamation, to Col. Heathcote for his kindness in lending the splendid band of his regiment for the evening.

The proceedings closed with three lusty cheers for Mr. Birdwood led off by Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector.

GIRGAON POLICE COURT.

ALYBHOY JEEVAJEE *vs.* ADAMJEE PEERBHOY AND OTHERS.

In this case which came on before Mr. Webb, on the 23rd and 29th days of April last, the complainant, who said that he was a discharged servant of the first and second defendants, charged them, their mother, their wives, their sisters, and other of their relations with having committed an assault upon him on the 5th of last month.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Rimington, of the firm of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, for the first defendant and the female defendants, and Mr. Khunderao Morojee, Mr. Sorabjee, and Mr. Rustomjee, representing the remaining defendants. Mr. Taylor, after shortly stating the facts of the case, called the complainant, who said that he knew the male and female defendants. He was formerly in the employ of Adamjee and Dawoodbhoy, the first and second defendants. He remembered a suit and a cross suit in the Small Cause Court—one was brought by Dawoodbhoy against him, and the other by him against Dawoodbhoy. He got a decree in the latter suit for Rs. 15. He accompanied a bailiff, by name Anunta, to serve a notice upon Dawoodbhoy to show cause why execution should not issue in respect of the Rs. 15. The bailiff served the notice at Adamjee's house and then left. He went to the staircase. Dawoodbhoy and his mother came out into the dewan-khana. Adamjee's mother then caught him (complainant) by the throat and by his arm and pulled him on to a bench there.

To the Magistrate—She is a very powerful woman.

To Mr. Taylor—The bailiff read the notice to Dawoodbhoy and then all the other defendants rushed upon me and began to beat me. They came from the other room. They struck me with their open hands and gave me blows with their fists. I raised a cry. They abused me and made a noise. They used bad words. I was going downstairs when Adamjee and Ebrahimjee gave me severe blows on the loins. I fell down seven steps, and my hat fell off. Hundred and fifty persons collected downstairs, and there was a great noise. It lasted half an hour altogether. The street is one in which Borahs live, and the people who came there were nearly all Memons. Adamjee is a rich and influential man in the caste, and a large contractor. I have been ex-communicated from the caste. I have received the Rs. 15 from the Small Cause Court on the 21st instant. I went to the Small Cause Court and saw Sudanund at the time of issuing the notice, and he said the money had not been paid. He wrote on the decree. The clerk gave me the notice which I got served. The notice was taken out on the 2nd April and it ran until the 18th.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rimington—I was not informed at the time the notice was served that the money had already been paid into the Small Cause Court. Dawoodbhoy did not say so. I did not know that the money had been paid in in the month of May last year. I came to know that fact on the 21st instant when Sudanund's assistant told me. I was not told on the 1st April that the money had been paid into Court. I did not apply for the money for eighteen months. (Shown receipt given by the Court for the money dated the 1st May 1878). This may be the receipt. I was lately in want of the money and I went for it. Bad feeling exists between me and Adamjee on account of business. I have been in Luckmidass Khimjee's service. I made a charge against Adamjee to the Commissary General of Ordnance, probably in March last. There was an investigation. I have not got an answer from Colonel Hatch. I gave evidence before Major Spring. Luckimdass Khimjee did not get the form of tender. Neither did Luckimdas Khimjee get the contract. Why should he be angry at not getting it? Adamjee has long been a contractor. He also got a contract for 900 Maltese carts for the Afghan war. (Notice served on Dawoodbhoy put in.) I don't know if the notice was cancelled by Mr. Spencer on the 5th April (date of service.) I did not go for the money until the 21st. I went to the Court on the 18th April, but the case was not on the board. I was employed by Adamjee for two years at Malabar. I was dismissed by him after I came to Bombay. After that, Dawoodbhoy employed me for 10 months, and then he dismissed me. I got a judgment against him for Rs. 81-4-0, amount of my wages. The amount was paid into Court. One Adamally drew the money out of Court; he signed my name on the decree and got the money. I said I had not received the money. I laid no information against him. I have been in Luckimdass Khimjee's service since December last. Adibai (Adamjee's mother) is forty years old. Dr. Blaney has attended her and the family for several years. She is younger than my mother who is 55. Adamjee may be 30 or 31 years old.

Mr. Rimington—Then Adamjee must have been born when his mother was only 9 years of age. (A laug.)

Complainant—I saw Moolla Noorbhoy Currimbhoy in Adamjee's house. He spoke to me downstairs. I had no turban on at the time the notice was served, but a skull cap only. I also had no angerka [coat] on at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rustomjee—I went to the Small Cause Court on the 1st of April. I went to Sadanund to show the decree to him and to ask him whether the money was paid (on being told that the 1st April was a close holiday of the Small Cause Court.) It might have been the first or second April. I don't know whether the 1st of April was a holiday. On the 18th of April I sat at the Small Cause Court for the greater part of the time downstairs. I was sitting on the bench outside the Court. I saw Judge Gunputrao on that day.

Mr. Rustomjee—The 18th was a Friday, and Judge Gunputrao does not sit on Fridays.

Complainant—I cannot say that he was there. On the prosecution of Adamally I took Mr. Nusserwanjee with me to the Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee. I did apply for a warrant to Mr. Nana Morojee against Adamally. I am not a rich man, nor a poor man. I am not possessed at this time of Rs. 100. Luckmidass Khimjee paid the costs of the enquiry at the arsenal. I pay the costs of this prosecution. Formerly my pay was Rs. 15, but now I get Rs. 25 from Luckmidass Khimjee. I was previously out of employ for seven months. I have altogether received three months pay from Luckmidass Khimjee.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sorabjee—I made a petition to the Deputy Commissioner of Police against Adamjee because he (the latter is a monied man and might get me assaulted. It was referred to Mr. Smith, and he enquired into it, and we were both warned. Abba Meya Rahimtoola (one of complainant's witnesses), is a Memon; he is not a friend of mine. I saw him downstairs and I asked him his name. I told him I had been assaulted. The Memon said to the defendants, "why have you assaulted him." Janardhun was also there. I knew him before. He went with me to the house. He had come to call me, and I said, "come along with me as I am going to serve a notice." I ran away to save my life and did not tell the police of the district. I told the police of the assault on the following Monday.

Re-examined by Mr. Taylor—I framed my petition to the police stating I was afraid that Adamjee would send bad people to hurt me.

(The complainant gave his evidence in a very unsatisfactory manner and the magistrate warned him several times and threatened to fine him.)

The hearing was then adjourned and on the 29th April was resumed and Anunta Ramchunder, the bailiff who served the notice, was examined by Mr. Taylor. He said—I know the prosecutor as the man for whom I served a notice in a house in a gully behind the Bhendy Bazaar. It was a Borah's house. His name is mentioned in the notice. We went upstairs, and waited about five or ten minutes. He and some Borah loq then came out. I think the notice was served on No. 1 (Mr. Adamjee). I told him that it was a notice about Rs. 15, and that he should attend in Court on a certain day. Allibhoy (complainant) was present when I served the notice. Defendant asked me what the notice was for. I said "it is the Sarkar's will, what do I know." The Borahs also asked the meaning of the notice.

Mr. Taylor—Nothing else?

Witness—What else should there be? The women (female defendants) were in their room.

Mr. Rimington—Their proper place.

Witness—I did not see any of them; I and Allibhoy then came downstairs.

Mr. Taylor—Did anything happen then?

Witness—What else should happen? I don't recollect anything. There was a noise as we were going down near the staircase among the Borah loq, the first defendant and the complainant. They were talking to each other about the notice. He said "why did you give it to me"? They were both rushing against each other; they were pushing each other. Neither of them fell down, neither did I notice the turban of either of them fall down, I did not see any blows struck. We both came downstairs. There were two or four persons on the road. I do not know Tokersey Futtehchund. I don't know Peerbhoy Rowjee. I have stated on another occasion that there was a noise there. I know Damodhur of the Small Cause Court. I told him the same as I am now telling here. I have not had any communication with Adamjee. I am not acquainted with him. I did not hear any abusive language. The noise lasted about fifteen minutes. The defendant said "I have paid the money, and it will be paid over to you by the Court?" That was after the notice was served. There was a Parsee present.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rimington—I don't recollect whether it was the first or second defendant who said that the money had been paid. (Rustomjee Cursetjee called in). I believe this is the Parsee who was present. When he was told that the money had been paid into the Small Cause Court, Allibhoy said nothing. (Moolla Noorbhoy Currimbhoy called in). This man was there when the notice was served. The Moolla and complainant were talking together.

Re-examined by Mr. Taylor—I may have seen this Parsee before in passing along the road. How can I tell? I don't know him intimately. I may have seen him before. I may have seen the first or second defendant before, but I don't recollect. This was the second time I went there; they were in the dewan-khana when I got there and served the notice.

Janardhun Moroba was next called, and examined by Mr. Taylor, he said—I was formerly a karkun in Adamjee Peerbhoy's employ. I know his house in the Phool Gully. I remember going there on the 5th April. I did not go upstairs. I stood on the road. After 15 minutes I went upstairs. I went to see why complainant had not come back. I went with him to the house. I went on the first floor, and I heard Allibhoy say, "I am being beaten," I then came down stairs. I did not see him, but I know his voice well. About 150 people had collected near the house in the gully. Allibhoy came downstairs bareheaded and went away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rimington—I left Adamjee's service about four years ago. I served him about six months. I used to recover rent of tents for him. My failure to account to him for rents of tents received by me from Major Bennett was not the reason why he dismissed me from his service. He may have employed somebody else to collect such rents, I don't know. I did not run away from his service. I did not send my wife to ask him to forgive me. She may have gone to him though. I came to know afterwards that she did go. I don't know whether my father also went. He may have done so. I accompanied Allibhoy on the 5th of April because I am acquainted with him. He asked me to go with him to get a notice served. As I had no business to go upstairs I stayed below. After being dismissed from his service I did not ask Adamjee for a character. I am out of employ. I have never been in Luckmidass Khimjee's service. Allibhoy told me that if he (Allibhoy) got a contract, he would employ me in his service and pay me Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month. Allibhoy is at present employed by Luckmidass Khimjee and gets Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month. Dawoodbhoy (second defendant) asked me to give evidence at the arsenal. I did not give evidence against Adamjee (first defendant) at the arsenal. Dawoodbhoy came to me and asked me to give false evidence against Allibhoy, but I did not give false evidence. I went to the arsenal because Dawoodbhoy asked me, but I did not give the evidence which he expected. I did not give evidence there against Adamjee and Dawoodbhoy neither did I give evidence against Luckmidass Khimjee. I stated to the officer at the arsenal whatever Dawoodbhoy told me to say, and the officer took it down.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rustomjee—I did not go to the arsenal in Luckmidass Khimjee's own carriage. I did not go there with Luckmidass Khimjee. I have not been even once in Luckmidass Khimjee's gharry during the last four months. I was not called to the arsenal by Luckmidass Khimjee. After leaving Adamjee's service I was for 3 months in Dawoodbhoy's employ. I was in Dawoodbhoy's service six months ago. I received from him Rs. 15 a month. I received three months pay. For the third month's way I sued him in the Small Cause Court. I did not sue him at all. I was told to sue him. I went to the third judge. He has a Purbhu.

Mr. Rustomjee—I wonder what Mr. Warden would say to that?

Witness—That was about 6 months ago. I was formerly in the G. I. P. R. Co.'s service. I was dismissed from that service also. Some book was lost, and the pay of four clerks was stopped in consequence, and as my pay was stopped I left.

Sudanund Essoba, examined by Mr. Taylor—I am cashier and accountant of the Small Cause Court. I know prosecutor by sight. He came to me about some money payable to him under a decree. I referred him to my subordinate. My subordinate wrote on the top of the decree "due." The notice was then issued and served, and immediately afterwards the parties came, and we saw that the money was already paid, so we cancelled the notice. Dawoodbhoy paid the money into Court on the 1st May 1878.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rimington—I did not tell Allibhoy that the Rs. 15 had not been paid into Court. I don't know what my assistant told him. This is the receipt I gave on the 1st May 1878. The mistake in issuing the notice was discovered on the same day as it was served and Allibhoy was told of it. Allibhoy never came to me again. When Dawoodbhoy accompanied by a Parsee came and told me that the money had been paid, he also said that he had told Allibhoy so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rustomjee—The notice was returnable on the 18th instant. It was long before that date that I told Allibhoy that the notice had been cancelled.

Re-examined by Mr. Taylor—We told Dawoodbhoy that he need not attend, and we afterwards told the plaintiff (Allibhoy) that the notice had been cancelled.

Aba Meya Rahimtoola was next called, but as he did not answer to his name, Mr. Taylor said that he closed his case.

Mr. Rimington before calling his witnesses submitted to his Worship whether the complainant could be said to have proved any assault. He contended that no necessity existed for hearing the defence as the complainant had not only contradicted himself but had also been contradicted by his own witnesses and had failed to make out his case.

The Magistrate—With the exception of the witnesse, from the Small Cause Court, who do not help him; I do not believe the evidence given by or on behalf of the complainant at all. His evidence is of a very poo description indeed, the case is a most frivolous one and ought never to have been brought into Court. The complainant contradicted himself in material respects several times, and told deliberate falsehoods. I can see sufficiently through the case to know that he is not the real prosecutor in this case, but that some other person (though the evidence before me does not sufficiently enable me to say who that person is) is behind the screen and really pulling the strings. The case must be dismissed.

Mr. Taylor said he should not have continued the case if he had reason to believe that the complainant would not have been corroborated as to the assault by his other witnesses and he thought Mr. Rimington would admit that.

Mr. Rimington at once did so, and added—I assert without fear of contradiction, even in the mind of the Court, that the complainant's evidence is most untrustworthy, and that he made statements which were, and which he must have known to be, untrue—and statements which have been contradicted by his own witnesses. The Small Cause Court bailiff, whom he called, so far from assisting the complainant in proving the charge, has given evidence which goes a long way to prove to the Court that the statements made by the complainant were entirely untrue, especially as to the complainant's statements with regard to Adibai, Adamjee's mother, as to whom he had the audacity to say that she caught him by the throat and by his arm, and pulled him on to a bench and ill-treated him, and that the other female members of the family ill-treated him also. The bailiff gives a far different account of what took place, and negatives the possibility of those statements being true, for the bailiff says that the ladies were in their room, and that he did not see them. It was a most improper proceeding on the part of the complainant to ask the Court to issue summonses against the ladies of the family which he did with but one object in view, namely, to injure and annoy, and if possible, disgrace Adamjee and the members of his family. Then, with respect to the injuries which the prosecutor alleges he received when going downstairs, the bailiff was with him from the commencement, and, as the bailiff says they also came downstairs together. The bailiff, however, says he saw nobody assaulted and with regard to the bailiff's statement that the parties talked in a loud tone, he admitted that Dawoodbhoy or Adamjee, he could not tell which of the two, said that the money had already been paid into Court. That I think is an exceedingly good reason why they should be angry and speak in a loud tone, a notice to pay said money again being served on them. The bailiff is also entirely unable to confirm the prosecutor's statements as to his having been thrown downstairs, and his hat falling off. Then there is another point in the case. Although the prosecutor admitted having seen the Moolla, he said he only spoke to him downstairs. Now, the bailiff tells your Worship that the Moolla was there before he and the prosecutor arrived at the house, and that he was in the dewan-khana when the notice was served, and that he there had some conversation with the prosecutor which he (the bailiff) did not hear. Again, the prosecutor said the Parsee was not there, while the bailiff says that the Parsee was there, and was with the Moolla in the dewan khana. What evidence is there, besides that of the prosecutor himself, that any assault has taken place? And if you rely on the prosecutor, you rely on a man who has endeavoured to mislead the Court, for he has told the Court as true that which his principal witness said was untrue as to the presence of the ladies, &c., in unison with his whole story which is an entire fabrication. When it is considered that the enquiry instituted in the grand arsenal, in which the prosecutor took a prominent part, and which was set on foot with the object of endeavouring to injure Mr. Adamjee, and that that enquiry is followed by this prosecution here, which is also instituted with the like object, the prosecutor's motives are apparent, and he has endeavoured as has been clearly shown by the testimony of the witnesses whom he has himself called, to establish the charge made by him against Mr. Adamjee and his family, by giving wilfully false evidence. I shall therefore ask the Court to mark its sense of his conduct by fining him under section 242 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act.

After hearing Mr. Taylor *per contra*, the Magistrate said that as this was a most groundless charge the Court would mark its sense of the impropriety of the plaintiff's conduct by making him pay the sum of Rs. 50 on account of the costs to which he has put the defendants. The same to be recovered if necessary as a fine.

A RECIPE FOR PRESERVING BOOKS FROM WHITE ANTS.

From C. Bernard, Esq., C.S.I., Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India, to Colonel J. M. Macintyre, R. A.

SIMLA,——April 1879.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from this office to your address, dated the 19th February 1878, I am directed to communicate the following results of the experiments made for testing the efficacy of the mixture sent by you for the preservation of books, &c., from the attacks of insects.

The Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, say that the trial of the mixture has been satisfactory, white ants and insect appearing to shun books and papers for the protection of which it has been used. It is said that a piece of paper on which the mixture had been robbed was placed among waste papers in a godown infested with white ants, and that at the end of three months it was found untouched, while the paper around it had been freely attacked by white ants.

The Librarian of the Calcutta Public Library applied the mixture to several books which had been attacked by insects, and, as far as he is able to judge, further injury to the books had been arrested.

The Secretary to the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, tried several experiments with the mixture, and found it effective.

In this office, the mixture was applied on a bundle of waste paper previously attacked by white ants, but since the application no new ants appeared in the place.

The only unfavorable report comes from the Bengal Secretariat Library, the Librarian of which states that a paper was wrapped in a cloth saturated with the mixture and then dried and placed among waste papers in a damp room infested with white ants; but that, on examination at the end of a month, the paper was found to have been attacked and damaged by these insects.

On the whole, the results of the experiments tried may fairly be considered favourable, and the Government of India readily accept your offer of the recipe of the mixture. I am to ask that the Government may also be favoured with any suggestions you have to offer as to the best mode of utilizing the mixture on a large scale.—I have, &c.,

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

THE DECCAN DACOITS.

WE are glad to learn that energetic measures have at last been taken to arrest the marauders who have committed so many dacoities in villages of the Deccan. In consequence of the general feeling of uneasiness prevailing in the surrounding districts, detachments of Native Infantry marched from Poona last night for certain stations where they will be held in readiness to give assistance to the police at a moment's notice. We understand that one party has gone to Mahableshwur, another in the direction of Ahmednagar and a third to Tulegaum, and as each is accompanied by European officers specially selected for their smartness and intelligence, it is to be hoped that we shall soon hear the last of these lawless gangs who commit their depredations under the direction of a Brahmin named Wassodeo Bulwunt Phadkey for whose arrest a reward of one thousand rupees has been offered. This man, we are informed, was for a long time a trusted and pampered clerk in the office of the Military Finance Department, and we cannot exonerate the officers of that Department from all blame for having permitted him to hatch his evil machinations while working at their very elbows. It will rest with Government to decide whether the reward for his capture should not be paid by them. This is not the first occasion upon which the doings in the offices of the Control Department have met with the disapproval of a large body of officers, indeed it is a well-known fact that the large staff of overpaid clerks is a cruel and unsatisfactory incubus on the revenues of the country, and we only hope that in carrying out the late order issued by the Government of India regarding reduction of expenditure, a sweeping reform will be made in this direction. We may then hope to hear no more of dacoits and their depredations.

THE NOTORIUS DACOIT HAREEE MUCKAJEE.—It was expected that the charge of murder in dacoity with section 396 of the I.P.C. for which the notorious dacoit Hurree Naik and his two accomplices were committed to the Sessions Court by Dr. A. G. Frazer, the Railway Magistrate, would have been tried before Mr. Justice Newnham last Saturday. His Honour took his seat on the bench with his usual punctuality and selected five jurors, none of whom was challenged by any of the prisoners. The first proceeding in the case was the recording of the necessary sanction of the High Court, under section 64 of the Criminal Procedure Code, transferring or directing the trial of Hurree Naik in the District of Poona, instead of in the District of Sattara, where the offence is alleged to have been committed. But as this sanction did not direct the trial of Hurree Naik's two accomplices for whose trial at Poona, the Collector of Sattara had not applied in his letter to the High Court, the case was traversed to the Sessions in June, pending the requisite sanction.—*Deccan Herald.*

ANEMIC for several years past, I could neither stand nor digest any food. Few bottles of Dusart's syrup have brought back my appetite and restored my former strength. I likewise gave this medicine to a young ricketp infant of mine all traces of disease disappeared and the child's constitution is well-developed.—MRS. JOHNSON Washington, U.S.

THE FIGHT AT DAKKA,

ON THE 22ND OF APRIL.

(Correspondent of the Civil and Military Gazette.)

IT appears that a section of the Mohmunds on the other side of the Kabul river have for some time been meditating a descent on some villages on this, or the right bank of the river, as also an attack on the Khan of Lalpura, who, from our first arrival in these parts, has been friendly to our cause.

A reconnaissance was made from Dakka on, I believe, the 21st to the village of Koom Dakka, some few miles down the Kabul river on the right bank, the inhabitants of which appeared to be friendly, and begged that assistance might be given them to meet the threatened raid on their village by their neighbours across the water.

Accordingly Captain Creagh, of the Mhairwarra Battalion, was sent that night with two companies of his regiment. Captain Creagh, I am told, on arrival, noticed that the manner of the villagers was anything but courteous and friendly, and in the morning he found that not only had he to encounter a large body of Mohmunds, but that the inhabitants of the village itself were in league against him; in fact, in the subsequent action, Captain Creagh recognised several of his opponents as being the men who had but just before sought his friendly aid! Seeing his position in the village not to be a good defensible one, Captain Creagh wisely withdrew taking up one more suitable, and hastily threw up breastworks of stones, doolies, &c. Two men he had fortunately been able to send back to Dakka, to give information of the state of affairs, and the nasty predicament he and his men were in. By a miracle these messengers arrived safely, and succour promptly afforded. But, in the meantime, for several hours, this little band of Mhairwarras, attacked by vastly superior numbers, who held higher positions all round them, most gallantly defended themselves, several times having absolutely to charge with the bayonet, to drive the enemy, who fought with much bravery and resolution, out of their little entrenchment. I believe the first succour to come, was some 30 men of the 10th B. L., under Captain Strong, who most pluckily and successfully charged the flank of the enemy doing good execution, and affording such relief that Captain Creagh was enabled to withdraw his men from the position he had held,—which, although better than the village, was not a good one, being more or less of a basin surrounded by hills—to a ridge in rear which had been gained, and was by this time held by the troops from Dakka sent to his succour. The timely charge of the 10th B. L. took the enemy on the low ground regularly in flank, rolling them up so to speak, and was executed under a very heavy fire from the high ground, but being from some distance, and the fire very plunging only a few casualties were occasioned, and none fatal to the men. From Lundi Kotul three companies of the 12th Foot also arrived about this time. With this force a position for the night might have been taken up, little risk of its being stormed, being run, and the advantage of keeping up "the touch" with the enemy being secured, so that if he determined on a retreat over the river, it would have been rendered a very disastrous one; or if he was tempted to remain, a large force from Dakka and Lundi Kotul would, in the morning, have moved out and probably annihilated him. However it was determined that the place should be evacuated and the troops return to their quarters. In this movement I hear that the 12th Foot lost two men whose bodies with their rifles, &c., fell into the hands of the enemy. The defence made by Captain Creagh seems to have been deserving of all praise, and everyone is loud in acknowledging the gallant conduct of the Mhairwarras who lost 3 havildars and 5 men killed and some 13 wounded, which alone is a sufficient proof of the severity of the fight and the determined resistance offered. On the following morning troops went out to have their revenge, but of course nothing more was seen than a few of the rearmost swimming the Kabul river on mussacks, and on the opposite bank some long strings filing away into the hills. I was not myself near the scene of action, but have endeavoured to give a short account from hearsay, often I am sorry to say a very unreliable source of information, so I trust your readers will make allowances should I have been led into any error, or not done justice to whom justice was due. The policy that led to detaching two companies with one European officer on such a duty appears to me so passing strange that I can offer no remarks on it, thinking that there must be some weighty reason unknown to the public. But, however grave the reason, what a fearful risk was run! imagine if the one British officer with these companies had been killed or even badly wounded, what would have been the fate of these men?

I think we have to congratulate ourselves we are out of the business so well. The total casuities come to about thirty.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE MANAGER OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY AT KURRACHEE.

IN THE COURT OF THE CITY MAGISTRATE OF KURRACHEE.

(Before F. GIBBONS, Esq.)

NUNDA TOPUNDASS *vs.* NURSINGDAS DAWUNMULL, CLERK, BANK OF BOMBAY, KURRACHEE.

NUNDA TOPUNDAS, Hindoo broker and merchant, deposed as follows:—

Examined by Mr. Constable:—I am the complainant in this case. My complaint against the accused is that he broke my lock and took away my wool and other things from Messrs. Finlay and Co.'s godown last Saturday (26 h). He did this for Mr. Grant, the agent of the Bombay Bank. The wool was partly loose and partly in bales. I can't state the exact quantity. Its value is about Rs. 909. My wool was kept in Finlay and Co.'s godown to be cleaned and shipped. (Two notices were here handed to witness. (These notices were received by me from Mr. Hussan Ali. I replied to these notices, one myself, and one through Mr. Dyaram. (Copies of the replies were here put in.) The wool was under the locks, one mine and the other Finlay and Co.'s. Messrs Finlay & Co.'s lock was not there from the first. I saw it there only a day after the announcement of their failure. Both locks were on the same staple. My lock had been on for 5 or 6 months from the time the wool was kept there and cleaned and shipped and this was what was last kept and remained there. Finlay and Co. have made no advances on my wool as required by me. No advance was made to me on this wool. The wool was mine and not Finlay and Co.'s. There were gunnies of mine there also, besides the wool, a box, scissors, baskets, a looking class, and a spring balance. All these were taken with the wool. (Here it was admitted on behalf of the accused that one of the locks was broken and the wool taken away, but that he did not know it was the complainant's lock. Mr. Constable told the Court he did not wish to press for a heavier punishment than a slight fine, but only desired to have the question of the possession of the wool determined and an order made for its disposal under section 418 C. P. C.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Hussun Alli—I can't say what amount has been advanced to me by Finlay & Co. as I received the advances at different times, and I have not made up the account, I can't swear that they do not amount to Rs. 1,825, as the account has not been made up. When Finlay & Co. stopped payment I did not tell Mr. Cunyngham that I would borrow money in the bazaar and repay the money advanced by them to me and take away my wool. (Here it was admitted for the prosecution that Messrs. Finlay & Co. have a lien on the wool, but the admission was withdrawn in the same breath. A deed of assignment of the wool, executed by Messrs. Finlay & Co. to the Bombay Bank, was then put in.) It is optional with me after taking the wool to Finlay & Co.'s godown and receiving advances on it from them, to dispose of it otherwise than by shipment, or to take and get it shipped through any other firm at my pleasure. I have never done so however in any instance. Finlay & Co. had no lien on the wool. I don't know why they put a lock over mine. I did not remove the wool after they suspended payment because it was their broker and servant, and they put a lock on it, and Mr. Grant sent me a notice, and if I attempted to remove it there would have been a row, which I wished to avoid.

Re-examined by Mr. Constable—I gave Finlay and Co. no documents of title to this wool. I have a running account with Finlay and Co. for advances made to me on shipments of wool. If the account is made up, I shall come out as a creditor.

On conclusion of this examination the further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 6th instant.

The information laid against Mr. Grant is as follows:—"I, Nunda Topun, the complainant abovenamed, on solemn affirmation, say as follows:—

"That on the 26th April 1879 the accused above named abetted by instigating one Nursingdass Dawundass to commit the offences of house-breaking and theft which offences the said Nursingdass did commit.

"The particulars and facts of this case are already before the Court in the previous proceedings in this Court against the said Nursingdass Dawundass."

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

For the week ending 30th April.

Jhansi, 30th April.—Relief works started in pargana Moth on 16th. Weather seasonable.

Meerut, 30th April—Harvest completed. Outturn ten annas. Cheapest wheat and Gram 17¾ seers, juar 22¼ seers.

Sitapur, 30th April.—Prospects fair.

Partabgarb, 28th April.—Prices rising. Early sawan being cut. The later sawan irrigated.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG LADY IN CALCUTTA.

A YOUNG lady of European parentage, residing in Circular-road, is reported to the police to be missing. For obvious reasons, we refrain from giving publicity to her name. The facts connected with her disappearance are very briefly these. It appears that she and her sister never could agree on any point, and the constant quarrels and disagreements resulted. She had on more than one occasion told her mother that, owing to the partiality shown towards her sister, she would some day take into her head to leave the house, and no trace of her would be found. This the mother looked upon as an idle threat, till a day or two ago, when she was actually missing. It is surmised that she had left the house by night, by scaling the railed boundary on one side of the building; it also appears that she had taken with her whatever money she could find in the house wherewith to provide for herself, at least temporarily. Some of these monies were found by the side of the rails over which she had vaulted, and it is supposed that they must have accidentally dropped in her haste to leave the house. Her conduct has caused no little anxiety to her family and friends, and more especially to her mother. She was last seen passing Wellington-street. Enquiries are being instituted regarding her whereabouts.—*Statesman.*

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Joosub, Bombay; Smith, Stainstreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; DeBaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shirreffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Son Ahmednuggur and dealers in all principal towns.—[ADVT.]

HIS HIGHNESS MIR ALI MOORAD OF KHAIRPOOR.

[A translation from the local Persian paper, the Muffers-ool Kooloob.]

IT will be recollected that a few months ago certain grave insinuations were made in the columns of the Kurrachee *Civil and Military Gazette* on the authority of a correspondent, calculated to call into question the loyalty of H. H. Meer Ali Moorad of Khairpoor, whose character had been seriously impeached by a Moulvie who had been in the service of His Highness, and who had grossly abused the trust reposed in him as a revenue officer by misappropriating large sums of money and absconding. We took up the cause of His Highness, and exposed the falsity of the charges brought by the Moulvie, whose attitude towards His Highness was easily seen through, notwithstanding the strong colouring of probability the correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* endeavoured to impart to the statements of the Moulvie. The result of the investigations instituted by the Collector of Shikarpoor, who represents the British Government in matters affecting the Khairpoor State, strikingly bore out what we had urged in behalf of His Highness, whose triumphant acquittal gave the lie to all the representations that had been made to the detriment of His Highness by the correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*. That the acquittal was a full and an honorable one, was amply proved by the congratulations offered to His Highness by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay when His Excellency interviewed His Highness the other day at Sukkur. Addressing His Highness His Excellency remarked—"I am perfectly satisfied of your unswerving loyalty towards the British Government, and it is needless to add that I am fully convinced that the accusations brought against you were as unfounded as they were malicious."—*Beacon.*

CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB.

(Correspondent of the Statesman.)

LAHORE, April 26.

THE increase of cholera cases along the line of railroad has during this last week been very marked. Up to the 22nd instant, one hundred and sixteen cases had been found among the pilgrims at Amritsar, of which number fifty-five had proved fatal. The number daily found in the railway trains, too, seems not to be decreasing. A good many more cases had occurred at Saharunpore, the starting point for the pilgrims returning to their houses. As yet it is believed that every case which has been reported has been among or directly connected with the pilgrims. Mr. Ashton, the pay clerk of the S. P. and D. Railway, whose duty it is to travel from station to station slowly, distributing pay to employés, took ill at Meerut last week and died after a few hours' illness. On Thursday evening at Jullunder City station, the assistant station master took ill at about nine at night, and died before half-past eleven. A doctor was sent for from Cantonments, but only a hospital dresser turned up, and that an hour after the patient was dead. At Phillor a very sad case occurred. An engine driver was reported down with cholera there, and his wife was sent for. She had not attended him half an hour when she too was attacked, and died in about an hour. I have not yet learned of the man's death, but it was said that night he was dying. The deaths which have occurred at Amritsar have been characterised by great rapidity, indeed, almost suddenness. The Secretary to the Municipality, who is most indefatigable in his daily search among the dirty crowds of pilgrims who halt here and fill the serais, reports that though he has twice seen an outbreak in the city, he has been much surprised this year at the remarkably short course of the period of illness. Over and over again on sending a man off to hospital, and then visiting the place an hour or two afterwards to see how he was, he would find that he was dead, and his body removed to be burned. When a man is found complaining, the usual thing is to give him a dose of calomel and castor oil, or if he is in much pain and sinking, a stiff dose of rum. Sulphur fires are burned in the serais and about the hospital, and much pains taken to keep up a decent amount of cleanliness. It is noticeable that the cases occur among [illegible] of pilgrims daily, and this has led to a few inquiries which may prove of use. The first is, the previous journey of the pilgrims, the next, their condition on arriving at Amritsar. The answers reveal a terrible amount of suffering. First, in order to catch a train, they must wait patiently in a close crowd at the station. They may sit there for an hour, and, if for food or other purpose they give up their place and leave the crowd, they have small chance of getting in again, but ten to one have to wait for another train. The train having arrived, they are crowded into the trucks and wagons which compose it, and there they stand, crammed together like sheep going to market. If you remember, the inmates of the Black Hole had not been long in that den of horrors before they all suffered from thirst. So it is with the Gungabashes. At each station the train stops at there is a hoarse cry for *pani, pani!* Men run here and there with buckets, and I suppose do their best, but long before all are served, the bell rings, and the train crawls on with its weary load. [illegible] to Amritsar, they have thus to travel in want and misery for twenty-four hours. It may be said that it's their own fault if they do not eat on the road. But first, every one knows how thoughtless natives are; how helpless even intelligent servants are on a journey; and if I am not mistaken, I think a Hindoo does not eat on a journey till evening, or till he can bathe himself. Think what would be the state of a respectable well-fed European if obliged to travel third class with his wife and children from Calcutta to Monghyr, say, without food or drink. Now the result with these natives is that when they get quite exhausted they experience a sinking at the stomach; when at night they attempt to eat or drink they vomit; and after that they do try to eat considerably; it is often a large raw cucumber, the result is colic and diarrhoea, which, if infection is about, at once turns into cholera and carries off the already exhausted victim with a suddenness which makes people imagine the disease to be most virulent. I mention "cucumber" in particular, as representing that large class of vegetables which comes at this season into the market. Grain is still terribly dear, but the pumpkin, the squash, the cucumber, the *kira*, and such like are cheap and plentiful. At the stations men may be seen going about with baskets selling these to the travellers who at once attack them voraciously, and I am certain that not a little of the strength of the disease, when it does appear, is due to its ally the cucumber having already gained admission to the stronghold. What an emaciated pilgrim will devour in two minutes would give a whole board of Aldermen nightmare for a week!

In Lahore the cases of cholera have not been so numerous, but a cholera hospital has been established for some time now, and it is always occupied by at least half a dozen cases. The proportion of deaths have been about forty per cent. Daily reports are sent in to the Deputy Commissioner by the Civil Surgeon and the District Superintendent of Police, and the abstract of these returns is at once telegraphed to Government, the Lieutenant-Governor being particularly anxious that every effort should be made to trace and control the course of so dangerous a visitation. Strange to say, one of the first attacked here was Dr. Bellew, the Sanitary Commissioner. He is, I understand, now out of danger.

With reference to the control of the disease, it is probable that something will be done immediately to regulate or stop the running of pilgrim trains. A very strong representation has been sent up to Government by Col. Davies, the Commissioner of the Jullunder division, and he has also sent a copy to the Traffic Manager of the S. P. and D. Railway. He himself [illegible] the truck trains and see for himself some of the circumstances which I have touched on above, and he has expressed himself as perfectly sickened at the state of things. The people themselves, who usually take trouble on the railway as a matter of course, are said to say continually that they were treated as *haiwans* (animals), and that even cattle got drink and room, they got no consideration whatever. Colonel Davies has demanded that all use of covered wagons, or wagons with iron roofs, should be peremptorily put a stop to, the people in the open trucks being more healthy and comfortable in every way. He is a strong willed man, and no respecter of persons, and just the sort of officer who, if he do not get attention paid to his representation, would not hesitate to stop and empty a whole train, if he thought fit, thinking it for the interest of his district or the public welfare. There are already however indications that Government are taking the matter up.

THE ASSENSOLE MURDER CASE.

BURDWAN JOINT-MAGISTRATE'S COURT,—24TH AND 25TH APRIL, 1879.

(Before H. Tobin, Esq., Joint-Magistrate.)

THE EMPRESS *vs.* WILLIAM R. BERNARD.

THE prisoner was charged under section 302 I. P. Code. The following witnesses were examined:—

Marry Ann Sargent.—I reside at Assensole. I am the wife of driver Sargent. I have known defendant two years. His name is William Bernard. The night before last I was at home. I occupy two rooms with my family. I slept at home that night with my three girls. There were no servants there up to half-past nine. My husband was not at home at the time. No one else was in the house at half-past nine. My ayah came up a little later than that hour. The punkhawallah was in the east verandah. I heard the punkah-wallah talk. I went over, and asked him to whom he was talking. The defendant was there. He came into my bed-room. I said, "you had better not come here. Mr. Sargent has seen you and spoken to you last night." He then went away. After that I went in, and closed the door. The ayah came into my room too. I went to sleep there. Nothing else occurred during the night. Before I went in, the ayah said there was some one prowling about, and [illegible] said he would keep watch over me if I were in danger. After speaking to him, I went in; that was about a quarter to two; at two [illegible] man and got up, and I opened the door for him to go out. I went to bed again, and [illegible] into the northern verandah. I lifted up the table cloth, and the defendant jumped on [illegible] me. I ran out on the front steps. I got a few [illegible]. I saw the nurse and the bearer have hold of him. I ran downstairs, into the other ones of the house looking for Mr. Johnson. As I was going downstairs, I heard the report of a gun going off. I could not say distinctly what I saw then. I was beside myself. I heard one shot. I did not see the defendant then, but I told the Police came to take him. As I was going down the stairs, I heard the ayah say, "The Sahib has shot me!" I only heard those two shots. [illegible] him, so far as visits or intimacy went. I never spoke with him. I liked him, and he also liked me. There has been an intimacy of which my husband has disapproved. There has been no familiar intimacy between me and his brother. When I was trying to get away from him, he presented a pistol to me. [illegible] saying anything, and the ayah then caught him. He had not brought a pistol to my house before that I know of. The children had asked him [illegible], 13 years old, had asked him to go. The defendant never was jealous or annoyed with me. He has always been on good terms with me up to the occurrence. I saw his brother there in the ordinary clothes—his day clothes. I don't know why the defendant came there in his [illegible] clothes. He never slept there to my knowledge. My husband had told the servants not to let the defendant or any one else come.

Bhadar Chamar—I am Mr. Sargent's bearer. I have known defendant for about 6 months. I am a resident of Assensole. He lived in number 30 bungalow. My master lived in number 19, about fifteen yards off. I have seen him twice at our house. Eight days ago he was in the bungalow, in the godown. I slept out of doors. There was no disturbance all night. At 6 yesterday morning I went upstairs; I called the [illegible] doors. She was sleeping inside. She was my wife. She came out into the sitting-room. I was getting some bread ready for the children's breakfast. The Memsahib was with her. The [illegible]. Defendant walked into the drawing-room with a pistol in his hand. Defendant said that he came [illegible] the sitting-room. I did not see then exactly what happened, but the Memsahib was in her room dressing. Suddenly the ayah called out to me, "Come quickly he is going to shoot the Memsahib." I ran and seized the [illegible] the Memsahib's hand and the pistol in his hand he had pointed to the Memsahib. I seized him. I seized him round the arms and chest from behind. The ayah was in [illegible] him, and he then let off the pistol. I caught hold of the ayah. [illegible] then let off the pistol a second time, and the ayah ran out from me. Only [illegible] second shot was fired. I then [illegible] verandah, over the railings, and I followed close up to him. He then retained the pistol. I seized him, and so did Mr. Johnson who came out. We wrested the pistol from him. Mr. Johnson said to me, "Go down." I went down, and found my wife lying dead

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near the cook-house. I saw defendant go there at 6 P. M. and 10 P. M. My master and I saw him together there. My master thrashed him on that occasion. My wife told me that she had instructions from my master not to let Sahibs come there. I cannot say where the pistol was pointing when he let it off the second time, or whether he fired it deliberately or not the first time. When I went down many men had come outside. The defendant's hand went through the window when I caught him the second time; that is the way his hand got cut. Neither I nor any one tried to throw defendant over the balcony.

Thomas Johnson—I am an engine driver, and reside at Assensole. I have my wife and family with me. The day before yesterday I was at home all night. I heard no noise or confusion during the night, but I saw a form run through the compound after 10 o'clock. I took no notice of it. That is all that I know of, except that I heard, shortly after, a voice call out something; I considered it the prisoner's voice. "I have caught you nicely —— around the sofa. You Harry Bernard ought to be ashamed of yourself, as a married man." I sent my family inside, and heard nothing more. The voice seemed to come from outside the compound. I had come from the verandah where I was to the opposite verandah. Next morning, some time between 5 and 6, I suddenly heard a screech, as of a woman's voice, come from Sargent's quarters. I then went into the verandah. Mrs. Sargent's daughter was there, and said, "Oh, Mr. Johnson, come quick, here is Mr. Bernard going to shoot my mother." I ran in to put on something as I was not dressed. While there I heard a report of a pistol. I ran back into the verandah. I saw Mrs. Sargent come out of the staircase downstairs into the compound. Just at that moment I heard two more reports. After that Mrs. Sargent came up and said, "Oh, Mr. Johnson, there is Billy Bernard with a revolver." I said, "We had better send for the police." I stood by at the head of the stairs all the time. She went into my bed-room. I followed her. Just after the prisoner appeared opposite the bed-room door, and stood there, and said to me, "Don't be frightened, I wont touch you, it is her I want," pointing a pistol at her. I at once rushed at him, seized his hands, and held them down. I at last wrested the pistol away from him, and then ran into my bed-room and locked it up. I did not notice if any one else had meanwhile come to help to take him. I went back; he was still standing there. I said to him, "You should be ashamed of yourself; you a bachelor, and she a married lady." He said, "Am I a brute or a beast I have got a heart to feel," striking his heart. After that I did not notice particularly, but I saw him backing, he put his hand through the glass shutters. I then saw that Sargent's bearer was after him. Another man was with the bearer. They got hold of him. I said, "Leave go, you must not do all that in my house." I went downstairs to get European help, as I thought the natives would hurt him. I got help. I did not see Mrs. Sargent's ayah go downstairs. I saw no one in that varandah in the front of the house. I heard no struggles or cries in the Sargent's quarter after the pistol shot. I first knew of the ayah being shot when Sargent's servant came up after the defendant, and said, "*Mera admi ko mardala.*" I don't know if the defendant was in the habit of coming to that house. I believe my wife gave the pistol to the Police. I identify the one in Court as the pistol which I took.

To the prisoner—When he cut his hand, I saw the bearer had held of him. I did not notice if he was caught by the legs.

Kaily Churn Chamar—I am cook to Mrs. Sargent. The day before yesterday morning I was in the cook-house. While I was there, the children upstairs began to make a noice calling and crying out. I went out and looked up, and saw the prisoner with a pistol in his hand, rush in through one of the doors, and the bearer go in through another. I saw no one else at that moment. I put the pots and pans straight, and ran to the staircase. Just as I got there, my mistress, with Fanny baba, came down and rushed out. Immediately after I heard the report of a gun from upstairs. I heard the ayah and bearer call out, "Run, run, run, every one." I was afraid, and did not go up. Just then the ayah came down with her hand on her chest. She said, "The Sahib has shot me, run, brother, and give information at the Thanah." I ran to Mr. Charlac, the Inspector. I roused him. He said he would not go, and sent me to the Thanah. When I returned the ayah was dead. I have often seen his brother come since I have been a servant, both when my master was present and absent. The ayah said that Mr. Bernard had shot her.

Joban Mater—I am in Mr. Sargent's service. I came to work day before yesterday at 5-30 a. m. I went into Mr. Sargent's front verandah, and loosed the two dogs there. I called to the ayah for the mugs. I then went downstairs. I worked downstairs and went upstairs, and met the Memsahib with the child, rushing out and down the stairs. I ran downstairs again, and as I got to the bottom, I heard the report of a pistol. I went with the cook to the cook-house, and stood there. I then saw the ayah come down with her hand to her heart, and she fell down just below the stairs. The cook then went to the Police. I brought the woman into the cook-house, and in twenty minutes she died. I did not go to arrest the Sahib. His brother used to visit the house of my master often.

George Sargent—I reside at Assensole, where I am an engine driver. I know defendant by sight and name, and have spoken to him once. I was at Howrah on Monday. On Monday night I saw defendant going into my house before me. He went into my bed-room, and I chased him off the premises. I did so, as I thought he was after something wrong. I did not suspect before that he came to my wife while I was away. The defendant has no employment. I know his brother; he is a friend of mine, and often visits at my house. My servants have my orders to prevent men in general coming into my house in my absence, that is, to prevent my wife getting frightened. If Harry Bernard was at my house last Monday night, it was without my consent. I should not have allowed him to be there at night in my absence, still less the defendant. The letters with the envelopes shown to me are in my wife's handwriting. I never suspected anything wrong with my wife till this case arose.

The following was the prisoner's statement, made to the magistrate before the conclusion of the preliminary inquiry.

Magistrate to prisoner—Where did you sleep on Monday night?

Prisoner—I slept in Mr. Sargent's verandah.

Magistrate—How did you come to sleep there?

Prisoner—Having seen my brother go up there after Mr. Sargent went out, I followed him up to see if he would sleep there that night. I saw him first in the hall, and I then saw him go off into a partitioned part of the verandah. He slept there till about 4 a.m. After that I heard a servant knocking at the door, as the call-man had come for him. When I first went, I saw him with only his drawers on, and I said to him:—"This is a nice condition for you to come into a married person's quarters in. After that he chased me down the stairs. Another single man that sleeps below had seen him in his drawers. I went up again, and slept under the table there. After that at six in the morning I was awoke by Mrs. Sargent coming against me as she walked. I got up, and she took fright. I rushed to her room. I caught her in the verandah. I said, "What made you run after seeing me? At that time the old bearer came and gave me a shove, and Mrs. Sargent cleared away into Mr. Johnson's quarters. He laid hold of me by the neck and doubled my hands over, bringing my hands back. The ayah said, "What are you doing to the Sahib? let him alone." He came and struggled to take the pistol out of my hand, and it fired off. I then heard the nurse go down. I heard her voice downstairs. I left the room, and went into Mr. Johnson's quarters. Then the bearer and another man laid hold of me by the leg, and tried to heave me over the railing. I laid hold of the door with one hand, and the glass-shutter with the other, and got my hand cut. I saw Mrs. Sargent, and was having a chat with her, when Mr. Johnson caught us.

Magistrate—When you saw your brother in the house, was he alone?

Prisoner—He was with Mrs. Sargent; they were lolling on the sofa.

Magistrate—Have you been on affectionate terms with Mrs. Sargent?

Prisoner—Yes.

Magistrate—Did you go as you were jealous of your brother?

Prisoner—I went to shame him, and expose him, as he had done me.

Magistrate—Did you think your brother was going wrong with Mrs. Sargent?

Prisoner—Yes.

Magistrate—Where did he sleep?

Prisoner—In the verandah that was partitioned off.

Magistrate—Did you receive the letters (A I to A) from Mrs. Sargent?

Prisoner—Yes: I did.

Magistrate—Did you get this letter (B)?

Prisoner—Yes; from my brother, about a year ago.

Magistrate—How did you come to have a pistol with you?

Prisoner—I had promised young Sargent a pistol: and I brought it round for him.

Magistrate—When did you last see Mrs. Sargent?

Prisoner—Two months before.

Magistrate—How did you come to bring it that night?

Prisoner—To give it to Mrs. Sargent, to send it to her son.

Magistrate—How did it come to be loaded?

Prisoner—I have a few cartridges in the house. I brought them for him to try.

Magistrate—How many cartridges did you put in?

Prisoner—Three or four.

Magistrate—Is this the pistol in Court?

Prisoner—Yes.

Magistrate—How did it come to be in your hand?

Prisoner—I had it by my side when I was asleep. I had brought it the previous night. Mrs. Sargent could not take it. She had fits. And Mr. Johnson was there.

Fanny Sargent—I was at home the day before yesterday morning. I had been sleeping in the bed-room, but was all night awake. I had gone to bed, and after that I had heard Harry Bernard chasing Billy Bernard, and in the confusion I got up through fright. I heard no more noise that night. In the early morning I was outside, in the back verandah, with my little sister. My mother was saying to the bearer:—"Billy Bernard has been giving me trouble all night." On her saying this Billy sprang up from under the table in the verandah. My mother ran away, and Billy Bernard caught her against the screen of the verandah. Mama gave a screech, and the ayah and the bearer came and caught hold of his hand. The nurse said, "You run," and my mother ran down stairs. When he had caught my mother by the screen, he took a pistol from his side, and put it to my mother's heart to shoot her. She screeched then, and the servants came up. I first called out for help to Mr. Johnson, "That Billy Bernard is shooting my mother." I had not in the evening seen Harry Bernard and Billy Bernard, as I was asleep. After Harry Bernard came back, he slept in my little room in the verandah.

The next witness examined was Baboo Mohendro Lall Bose, assistant surgeon, who held a *post mortem* examination on the body of the deceased ayah. He found a gunshot wound near the junction of the first rip; and attributed the cause of death to that wound.

Henry William Bernard—The prisoner is my brother. I have known Mr. Sargent well, and Mrs. Sargent for some time. On the night of the 22nd, last Tuesday, I was at home till a quarter to 10 o'clock. Shortly after that hour, in consequence of a message received, I went over to Mrs. Sargent's, and owing to what I heard from her husband the day before, I went there. I had been there four or five minutes, when defendant came into the Hall. On seeing me, he made straight for the bed-room. I went after him, he dodged me and ran downstairs. I followed him, and gave up the pursuit. I went back to Mr. Sargent's. Defendant, as he ran away, blackguarded me. I did not catch the words. At Mrs. Sargent's request, I went to sleep in the verandah, so that she might rest quiet and in safety. She retired to her bed-room, I slept in the verandah till 2-30 a. m., till I was called by the call man. I told Mrs. Sargent that I had to go away, and said nothing further. I have often spoken to the defendant to keep him from any intrigue with Mrs. Sargent. I never wrote to him (Letter marked B shown to witness.) I did write to him about it. This is the letter I sent to him. I have never myself had any improper intimacy with Mrs. Sargent. That night I was dressed in my day clothes only with white instead of blue trousers on. My brother lives in Calcutta. He had come to Assensole without my knowledge. I never knew of his having a revolver, nor did he ever speak of buying one. Mr. Sargent has a son about 10 or 11 years old. He has not been to Assensole since the Christmas holidays.

The prisoner was then committed to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

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